PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY COMMENCING FROM THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1963.

14th October, 1963.

The House met in the Assembly Chember, Agartala at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 14th October, 1963.

PRESENT

The Hon'ble Upendra Kumar Roy, Speaker in the Chair, the Deputy Speaker, two Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and fourteen Members.

Mr. Speaker : Item of business for to-day is Motions for Demand of Grant. At the out set I give out an outline of the method of discussion. There are in total 40 Demands for grants which have been divided into a number of groups. Demands on the same subjects or allied subjects have been grouped together for discussion. To-day the Demand No. 14 will be discussed first. Then will be taken up the Demand No. 15 and 16 on Medical and Public Health. The remaining few will be grouped with the Demand on Agriculture.

The Hon'ble Minister may move the demands together group-wise. He may include in one speech his discussion on Education and that on Medical & Public Health together.

Now I shall not prescribe time limit on speeches as the list of members to participate in the discussion on various subjects is not yet known to me. I shall prescribe time limit for speeches if deemed necessary later on. While other members may take part in the discussion separately, the mover of the motions and member who will give answer will discuss at a time. Another thing I am to state here is that the vote on demands will be taken as is done in the other Assemblies i. e. those who are in favour of the Motions will say 'Ayes' and those who are of contrary opinion will say 'Noes'. If the voice vote against is challenged, I shall try to take votes in other system e. g. by show of hands or by division.

The first Motion is on demand No. 14. I would call upon the Hon'ble Minister to move his motion.

Shri Sachindra Lal Singh : On the recommendation of the Administrator, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding

Rs. 1,05,24,600/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963, to 31st March, 1964, in respect of Demand No. 14 Education.

I put before the House the Demand for grants for development of primary schools, secondary schools, colleges, technical schools run under Education Deptt It is known to you all that about 1,330 primary schools have since been established at the rate of 1 (one) primary school for 900 pepole within an area of 3 sqr. miles. Besides, there have been started 116 Middle stage schools, including Senior Basic and Jr. High Schools and additional 32 Schools will be started during January, 1964, for which necessary works have already been started. At present there are 42 High and Higher Secondary Schools. Necessary provision has been made in the Budget under the Third Five Year Plan for starting further 3 High Schools Budget provisions were also made for book grants, scholarships etc. to the tune of an amount of more than Rs. 67,000/- during 1961-62, Rs. 8,53,422/- during 1962-63, Rs. 8,85,603/- during 1963-64. An amount of Rs. 19,50,000/- has been provided for Boarding House stipends for scheduled castes/ Tribes. Budget provision envisages drives towards improvement of education in primary and secondary stage. For further improvement of Polytechnic institute, there has been made provision in this Budget. It is hoped, this will lead a rapid strides towards advancement of education within a short span of time. Besides, education has been made free in the primary stage, i. e. 6-11 age group of boys and in the Middle stage i. e. 11-14 age group of boys. For the advancement of technical education and of Sanskrit, Arabic and Urdu languages provisions have been made in the Budget. So I hope, this House will approve of the Demands of grants on Education.

Mr. Speaker : I have got a number of cut motions on Education and all are in order. So I shall request the proposer to move the Motions either partly or as a whole, but within its purview.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I shall speak something about the demands on Education as presented by the

Hon'ble Finance Minister. At first I shall say that I am not an educationist, so it may not be possible on my part to dwell on this matter minutely. I shall say from my little experience and knowledge I have in this regard that Education is the back bone of a nation. The future prosperity and progress of a nation depend on education. Considered from that point, allocation of funds made in the Budget under the head of education is inadequate for the requirement. Education is part and parcel of national life. Importance need be given to the spread of education. But if we analyse some incidents then we shall find that this Budget has not been framed from the perspective of the modern world with an eye to the advancement of education in a backward country. The Hon'ble Members going to support the Budget have said that many Sr. Basic, Junior Basic, High & Higher Secondary Schools have since been opened as compared with those during the regime of the feudal chief. This is true. But living in this age of democracy no comparison should be drawn with the feudal age and it will be a matter of great regret. We are to make assessment whether we are progressing according to requirement. It is said that a large amount is provided under the head Education and many schools have been established etc. etc. It is undeniable that more schools are being started in Dharmanagar, Sabroom and other places. But it is not thought necessary to enquire about what the present condition of these schools is.

In this connection I remember that one of my teachers who is now probably a Deputy Director once said in a meeting in U. K. Academy. "Though we have opened many schools and constructed buildings for the purpose, we have not been able to enliven them and as a result the advancement of our education is being hampered."

Mr. Speaker : I request the Hon'ble member not to mention the name of a person who is not present in the House.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, to-day we shall have to lead education along the path of progress I shall try to draw the attention through Mr. Speaker so that the educational plans may be translated into action. The pay scale of teachers are rather

lower than that of other employees of higher categories. To-day even a Police Inspector or a Court Inspector draws higher pay than that of a school teacher. We are neglecting those who contribute much towards building of future nation and future society. I shall draw the attention through the Speaker in this regard, so that the pay scales of teachers are taken into consideration, so as to encourage the builders of the nation to do their own duties with interest. I shall request to extend help in this regard. Secondly, if it is observed more deeply it will be noticed that huge sums are being spent, but many school buildings are not in existence at all. If we look to the condition in Dharmanagar & Sabroom what shall we see to-day ? Long ago during the feudal regime we demanded a sohool through agitation for public education ana a school has also been started. But those who are tribals of this territory are aware that this school is to-day almost on the verge of extinction. Government are introducing Basic Education and at present this Basic Education is being introduced in every school in Tripura. I believe, this is a very good system of education.

It is rather unintelligible to me as to how the students will be able to go in for education in this improved type of schools as they are going without food. Experience gained from schools shows that arrangement and system of education followed in the Basic Schools are not sound and proper. While there are basic trained teachers in some schools, proper equipments are not furnished there, and in many schools, there is no basic trained teachers at all with the result ~~that~~ the introduction of basio education has not been possible. So it is necessary to pay attention so that this system becomes effective. It is also a matter for thinking if the basic education is suitable for our country. It is also to be considered whether Basic education is suitable if we are to kindle t e desire for education in the minds of those who have had no place in History in a country where there is want of even knowledge of the alphabet.

Then again the education that is being imparted in the school is not what is called Basic Education. It has been said that arrangements have been made for the admission of 90% children

of the age group of 6 to 11 years. Casting look over Subroom I shall ask is there any account as to how far it has been made effective ? We do not find these plans to corroborate with the reality. It is true that many schools have been opened but there is found no step to be taken for taking up many privately managed schools which exist. I am trying to invite attention in this regard. Another thing is that in January while the students rush in sehools for admission, guardians are found to approach with recommendation in this matter also. It is a wonderful thing that even to-day such shameful situation arises. Considering all these I shall say that it is necessry to pay attention to provide more new schoools in villages. If new schools are not opened and the Middle schools are not up-graded to Higher Schools, education will not advance. So it is necessary to open more High schools sothat there may no longer be a problem of rush of students for admission in schools. While saying about the school in Bisramganj I am to state that the students are taught upto class VIII in the Sr. Basic School. When the students from the basic school come for admission in the Higher Secondary school, an admission test is held and the students are admitted in Higher Secondary schools if they come out successful in the admission test. I think that this system should be abolished. There is no necessity to hold any admission test for the students who come from the Sr. Basic Schools having passed the final examination there. I think that the students who come either from the Sr. Basic Schools or from the Middle Schools with pass certificate should be admitted in the Higher Secondary schools and no further admission test should be held. Otherwise there will be impediment in the way of advancement and progress of education. I shall ask to think over this matter deeply. Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, it is necessary to say one thing about the pay scales of teachers. In 1949 a pay scale was adopted in this territory but the cases of teachers here were not taken into consideration. It is learnt, new pay scales are being framed and the cases of teachers have not been considered this time also. But at this, it will be an injustice done to them. We say that the teachers are the back-bone of a

nation and they are the roots for building a nation If we neglect the teachers to-day how will they properly carry out the responsibility and the important role we have entrusted upon them for building the society and the nation ? Another thing is that Pandit Nehru has mentioned in his different treatises that vision of Intelligence Branch Police is accurate and minute. On the basis of their reports many teachers are being dismissed from services, applying Rule 5. Some time ago previ us to the formation of Ministry here, a teacher of this territory was dismissed from service on the basis of police report. In this regard I have to say that when this teacher was in service the then vice-Chairman of the erstwhile T. T. C. gave him a certificate to the effect that the teacher was very active. Then he was transferred to Sabroom. After some time it was found that inspite of possessing a certificate from the vice-Chairman he has been dismissed from service under Rule 5 on the basis of police report. So the teachers who will build the future of a nation and will lead a nation to the path of advancement will always remain in fear that there may be report against them at any time and their services may be terminated. So how I admit that in this way education will be led to the path of progress. Hon'ble Chief Minister will of course enlighten whether this incident is true. How shall we think of advancement and progress of education if retrenchment is made in this way. Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I shall request so that the Chief Minister gives reply to this. With these I end my speech here.

Mr. Speaker : Those who will speak in support of the cut motions will have to cover all points in one speech at a time. Because no chance will be given for the second time. If there remains anything to be said in your speech, you can make speech for a long time. I shall allow this. Even one speech may continue upto recess.

Shri Mura Aung Mog : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I shall discuss something on the budget as has been presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. Since this Tripura forms a little part of free India we lag much behind in the field of education, and there is also

necessity for progress in various other respects. Considering all these, I am saying that there is pressing necessity for allotment of fund for spread and advancement of education in the areas where there are backward scheduled Tribes/Castes and also the poor refugees. Progress of education both in Primary and Middle stages has been considered necessary even from the age of feudalism. But our necessity in all such matters has not been given the due consideration. There is not a single High School in the interiors of Tripura and no such school has also been established by our erstwhile Council also. There are also such areas, the students whereof if willing to prosecute higher study in high Schools have to rush in the town area. There also stands an obstacle The students have to appear in the admission test and admissions are given if they come out successful in the admission test. It is a big impediment. If the sudents of Jr. Basic & Sr. Basic Schools have to sit for the admission test, they fail in the subjects of English and Science. Bec use no stress is given to these two subjects, i. e. Science and English, in the schools in rural areas. Since the stress is not given in proper way, the students from rural areas can not pass over the difficulties in securing admission in the Higher Secondary schools and have to go back to the villages with the result they are not making any progress in education. Year after year a large member of students come to the town for admission in the Higher secondary School but afterwards they are compelled to go back. If the standard of education in the village schools specially in respect of Science and English is not improved properly, education will not prosper. It is also necessary to make a change in the system of three-year-education. If education is not made to progress in this way, we are not given the proper esteem as due for citizens of free India of which this territory forms a part. This is the one side ; the other side is that seniority is not considered in the cases of promotion in service. While a clerk is promoted to the post of sub-inspector or Inspector, teachers are not recruited as Inspector or Sub-Inspector. According to Mudaliar Report, in the field of education while promotion is made, a school teacher is to be

given preference for the post of Inspector ; But what is embodied in the Mudaliar Commission's Report is not given importance in free India. It is due to this reason, that the teachers who have been serving for 7 or 8 years are not given any promotion. I am drawing the attention to such conditions of the teachers In this House, I am urging to look into the matter thoroughly. We should pay attention to the teachers. In some cases it has been noticed that the teachers even after completion of 15/20 years' service have not been given scope of promotion. It smells bureaucratic mentality. I shall request to do justice to them in this democratic age. The teachers are future of a nation and backbone of a nation. Their rights and previleges must be safe-guarded. From that point of view I shall urge to pay attention in the matter of promotion of teachers During the last 15 years I find that a teacher has been promoted to the rank of D. P. I even. It was done in feudal age. But in this democratic age this vogue has been put to an end. One teacher named Shri Hem Ch. Chakraborty was promoted to the rank of D P. I. But in this democratic age, can we not expect that a teacher will be promoted as an Inspector ? The clerks should not be promoted to such Higher post, ignoring the cases of teachers. If it be so, corruptions are sure to prevail among the teachers. In the past, the basic pay of the Headmasters in the schools was Rs. 200-400/-. But at present the pay of the Headmaster is Rs. 100-125 or 150/-. I cannot understand what may be the reason for decrease of the Headmaster's pay in this way. It is also noticed that there is no post of Headmaster in the Primary Schools, the functions of the Headmaster is performed by a teacher-in-charge. But for this, no allowance is given to teacher-in-charge. When it is questioned as to why there are no posts of Headmasters it is said that the posts of Headmasters have not been created and the functions of the Headmaster are managed by the teacher-in-charge. If it is the pattern, then how do they create many posts of Directors and Deputy Directors in other fields ? The teachers get low pay. Giving thorough consideration on their conditions, I request the Hon'ble Minister to pay heed to the improvement of conditions of teachers

so that their pay scales are made properly. There is no scope for promotion among the teachers. But in clerical service, a L D. Clerk after he has completed 5 to 7 years services, is promoted as a U. D. Clerk. But if there is no hope and scope for promotion in the cases of teachers, I shall say that there should be made provisions for financial stability in the category of services where there is no such arrangement. The teachers are continuing under the same gloomy conditions, so far as their salary is concerned. So I shall lay my prayer to the authority so that their demands are considered and the posts of Headmasters are created in consideration of these aspects. I, therefore, hope when the Hon'ble Minister has presented the demands for grants on Education before us, he will accept these proposals giving thorough consideration over all these matters. The way of income of the teachers is one sided, whereas the price of commodities are increasing. Considered from this point of view, it is not possible for a teacher to maintain his family with Rs. 125–150/- in these hard days. So it is necessary to make provision for increase of their pay and for scope of promotion. An amount of Rs. 2,60,000/- has been provided in the budget for expansion of educational facilities at the middle stage and an amount of Rs. 1,60,000/- for expansion of educational facilities at the higher stage for a period of 9 months. If the poor people of Tripura are to be given education properly and the middle stage schools are to be constructed newly this provision is very meagre and more money is required to be provided under this Head. Since the number of seats in the boarding houses is very small, the tribal students who come over in town areas for furthering their education have to go back to villages, having failed to get seats in the boarding house. The number of seats in the college also is very small. Students from different areas come for higher education in the college. They also can not get seat. As a result they have to go back. I would therefore request so that boarding facilities are further extended and number of seats in the colleges is increased. There is one boarding house in Belonia and there are only 15 seats there. This is a large area and there is no other boarding house except this one. A tribal student residing in the boarding house

gets allowance of Rs. 40/-, whereas a tribal student residing in a private house due to non-availability of seat in the boarding house gets, boarding house allowance of Rs. 27/-. I am at a loss to account as to what more thing they take while living in the boarding house and what less they take while residing in a private house In these days of democratic age, students can not meet his expenditure with Rs. 27/-. I would request the Finance Minister and also the Chief Minister to consider the matter. Petty amount is also given as book grant I shall request to make provision in the budget so that the scheduled castes/tribes students may be educated.

Time 12 o'clock

Mr. Speaker : Now I would call on the Hon'ble Shri Manindra Lal Bhowmik from the ruling party.

Shri Manindra Lal Bhowmik : Hon'ble Speakar, Sir, in our Education Budget......

Mr. Speaker : Just a word. We have to complete the financial business in time. Therefore, I shall have to impose some limitation upon the time. So, for this I want to close the discussion on Education before the lunch i. e. to say 2-30 P M. and so to the Members of the ruling party I would allow 20 minutes and the opposition 30 minutes, each.

Shri Manindra Lal Bhowmik : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, Budget provision made under the Head education is reasonable. Members of the other side have alleged that the provisions made for Education are not adequate. But in fact the provision that has been made for expansion of Education in its every sphere, such as technical, scientific etc. specially for expansion of primary education envisage a campaign against illiteracy. There are 1300 primary schools in Tripura including Jr. Basic Schools. There is one primary school

within an area of every three square miles. Moreover, 40 Junior Basic schools are upgraded each year. There are also 116 Middle Schools, more 32 Sr. Basic Schools have also been started. To add to these, further 32 Senior Basic Schools will be opened in January next. Besides, there are 42 High & Higher Secondary Schools and 4 more such schools will be started during the Third Plan period. So our achievement is quite justified according to the annual target. So, it may be said that the rate of progress made in the field of education is very rapid. In respect of pay scales of primary school teachers, I am to say that the pay scales are not only similar to that in West Bengal, but are higher than that in other undeveloped territories of India. We admit that the pay scales of graduate teachers in High & Higher Secondary Schools is lower to some extent. But the existing pay scales are according to pay scales as prescribed by the Government of India. Further revision of their pay scales is under active consideration of the Govt. of India and it is expected that they will get the benefit shortly. In course of speech, another Hon'ble member has stated that the students are being loser by Basic Education, at this, they, after completing their studies in basic schools, cannot get admission in High and Higher Secondary Schools. Renowned educationists have made plans in this regard and this system has been introduced throughout India according to the plans as made by them and no change thereto may be made. Regarding admission as stated by them, students have rather a fancy for admission in a few selected schools e. g. M. T. School, U. K. Academy, and they rush there for admission. Though accommodation can not be afforded in these two schools, there are many other schools where they can get themselves admitted without facing any difficulty. I do not think that the students are not getting the scope for admission in the Higher Secondary Schools. Hon'ble member has said that the teachers have to be guided by the directions of police. They always work being in fear of rule 5. But I know that rule 5 is applied in some cases of teachers not on political ground, but becasue the teachers concerned were found liable to such action for their utter negligence to duties. Though necessary Budget provision has been

made for advancement of education among the scheduled tribes/castes, they have not made any mention of the same which I think, they should have. Actual expenditure of Rs. 6,17,443/- during 1961-62 and Rs. 8,85,600/- during 1963-64 was incurred for payment of their scholarships and stipends. Book grants are also given, stipends are being given not on merit basis. Stipends are given generally to the deserving students. An amount of Rs. 1,55,100/- has been provided for the boarding houses, stipends for scheduled caste/tribe students. So they will get incentive for education. Thus more number of students will have the scope and privileges for education. I do not admit, as complained of by the opposition party that Clerks have been promoted as Inspectors of Schools and those who are engaged in the teaching line are not given preference. I do not admit this. All the top-ranking officers of the Education Deptt. were once in the teaching line e. g. Shri G. N. Chatterjee, Director or Education was formerly a principal, Shri I. K. Roy was formerly a professor, Shri Hem Dutta Choudhury Shri Manindra Bhattacherjee, Shri Sachindra Mohan Chakraborty, Shri Sudhir Kundoo were formerly Headmasters of High Schools. So, will our Mahabharat become polluted if a Clerk, being an Arts Graduate, gets appointment as Inspecting staff ?

Shri Hlura Aung Mog : Not one but three.

Shri M. Bhowmik : May be. Our President was once a teacher. So we pay proper regard to the teachers. To-day we find him to adorn the highest post of Indian Union. So we enthuse the teachers. So the allegation that we have promoted only Clerks as Inspectors and Directors is not justified. Demands for Grants of Education as presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister will secure approval of the House. With this I end my speech here.

Shri Bulu Kuki : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I want to speak something on the allotment of Funds under the Head 'Education' in the budget as presented by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. I say that the teachers are the backbone of a nation. Regarding education, I want to discuss about the tortures that are being made to that backbone. There is no mention of any provision in this budget

for erection of quarters for teachers who are engaged to impart education. The teachers are also human beings. But when after appointment, they join their place of posting, they do not find any residential accommodation there. Why do we make such treatment towards the teachers who are the builders of the backbone ? We know, the Congress is a democratic organization But why do we find them act like bureaucrats ? It is making a blow on the education. Provision made for education of Sch. tribe students is very meagre for the requirement. Why will they have craving for education, if we cannot enthuse them by granting them scholarships and stipends etc ? They will have to be awarded stipends and scholarships and the teachers will have to be provided with quarters. We emphatically say that we are making well arrangements for the employees.

Sri S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, these are irrelevant.

Sri Bulu Kuki : Teachers get low pay and are not provided with quarters. So, they have no proper interest in education, because they have to think for their residential accommodation and for livelihood. I know, the teacher of Dinachari school has to attend school from a distance of 7 miles. Why is such inhuman treatment being done to them. There is no mention of any provision for quarters in the budget presented by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. So if the government say that the employees are being given well treatment, we can not believe this. If we say at the top of our voice that the standard of education is being raised, then why is such injustice done to them, as a result of which there is possibitity of decline of their desire for education ? We think that necessary facilities should be extended, so that they may be provided with necessary quarters as soon as they are appointed. They have to reside there alone and their children keep apart from them at home, with the result education of their children is hampered. Heed should be paid to what our ruling party is doing in this regard. Even after 15 years of independence no arrangement has been made for these teachers. So, through the Speaker, I shall say that they are making big talks and have felt themselves glorious for advancement of education. We shall

say that they have nothing to feel pride for, because, if such injustice is done to education, how there may be progress of education. While saying about stipends, we have to say that many a student is not allowed stipends. At Amarpur one student has gone back to his house after giving up his study as he did not get stipend after waiting for the same for a period of 6 months. So, there is no feasibility of these big programmes to be carried into effect. Chief Minister in his budget speech has said that 90% people will be imparted education free of cost. On the one hand there is deficit of food in Tripura, so how will they be able to give education to their children, unless we can provide them with stipends and scholarships. In speaking about Basic Education, we can not think this as nothing but a method for compression of education. What will be condition of those students who do not get chance in the High & Higher Secondary Schools after completion of their study in the basic schools, specially when there is no such industrial institutions where they may secure job with this type of education ? So to impart them such education is nothing but to add to unemployment problem. Moreover, we do not find any plan in this budget for solution of unemployment problem. I do not think that standard of education will be elevated unless the system of present education is changed. So, I have expressed my opinion regarding what has been presented about education in the present budget. With this I end my speech here.

Mr. Speaker : I would call now Srimati Renu Chakraborty.

Srimati Renu Chakraborty : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, to-day while speaking about education, I shall say that education is the only way to human civilization and no country can prosper without education. It is education which unfold civilization and humanity in men. In perspective thereof, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has framed the budget with due regard in every respect and it is praiseworthy. The fact that how many schools existed before independence and how many schools have now been established calls for attention. When we used to read in the school, there was only one school with three teachers, whereas now the number of schools has increased to 1,030. So, it will be seen that we have

far advanced in the field of education. Hon'ble member has said that willingness of students for education is on the way of gradual decline, but we find that roll strength is gradually increasing. There are at present 4,000 teachers in our schools. It is also noticed that those who pass the Matriculation Examination can secure a job of a school teacher at least. Even an under-Matriculate may secure job in various educational institutions. We are in shortage of teachers in the categories requiring technical qualification. Basic schools have been established here as per India Govt. plan. The English made only clerks of us for facility of their works. But now-a-days practical education is imparted to the students in basic schools so that students instead of taking up clerical profession can manage their livelihood in some other avenues of lives. These will give us an idea of the progress we have so far made. There are 1,330 Pry. schools 116 Middle schools, 42 High & Higher secondary schools and 32 Sr.Basic Schools. So, the number of schools is not less in comparison with the population. If those, who only make altercation and do not take any statistics, will find, if proper statistics are taken by them, how many students of backward classes are now reading in the school. So, I say that this budget calls for much praise from that point of view. We find that at least one school has been opened within an area of every three miles. The endeavour and help made by our Govt. for expansion of education are remarkable. Students who get plucked have to suffer but good students never lag behind. Hon'ble member has alleged that the teachers do their works, being in fear of Rule 5 and Police. Certainly, that teacher has done such work which are either anti-social or which tentamount to negligence of his duty. Otherwise, he has got nothing to be afraid of Police. Both male and female teachers are granted study leave for further studies in special cases. Arrangement has also been made to send male and female teachers for training in B. T. course. Regarding the pay of teachers, it has been said that their pay is lower in comparison with their qualification. I do not admit it. Rather, I know that their pay is more. This budget envisages drive, for all round education. It

has been said that there is arrangement for free education of the children of the 6 to 11 years' age group. Not only that, there is also arrangement for education of the children of 3 to 6 years age group through social welfare Board and Central Service Welfare Services. To encourage education in the villages, social workers have been appointed and to begin with, children of 3 years age are imparted education from those centres.

Besides, there are also Orphanage where the orphan girls who have no money are given education. Arrangement has also been made to give practical training i. e. bamboo crafts, spinning etc. to those who have got no education This budget envisages provisions for progress of scientific, technical, engineering, agricultural and other types of education. From that•point of view, this budget is a suitable one and I end my speech with my congratulation to this budget.

Mr. Speaker : I would call now on Shri Dinesh Deb Barma.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, we are to-day discussing on Education Budget. Debate has been started on Education Budget. It is being clearly understood from the programme made for allocation of expenditure in the budget and the demands for grants as presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that this budget is not appropriate. We have need for education and funds are necessary for this purpose. But, I do not understand what is the necessity of so much discussion, in this regard. If the student gets the benefits of stipends, education is in progress and the arrangement is made for teachers quarters. I do not think there may be any reason for mis-spending of money. I do not find any reason that any educated man may agitate at this. We are the citizens of free India. It is a matter of great regret, if we have to fight and altercate for making provisions for a matter like education even after the First, Second and Third five year plans. The standard of our education will not be assessed by the number of schools and the kinds of school that have since been opened. So long as the education cannot be utilized for the benefit of people and the society, it cannot be said that proper education is being imparted. It is not the imparting of education

if schools are only established in every 3 miles. Standard of education will be judged by what is being practically done in the field of education. There is no utility of plans, if the ability for their proper execution lacks in. Well-being of a nation lies in education. Education is the backbone of a nation and also ideal of nation. These things will have to be aroused in the minds of people. It is necessary to remove the discrimination that are existing between the teachers and taught. So, they make education easy and simple. Hon'ble Speaker, in our education budget, there are two channels of education, one is pilot project, another is provision for free education. So when we have fought against the British, the father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi, said that there should be arrangement for free education in the country. But, I shall cite one or two instances to show as to whether our government at all think of such steps we need. There is one Jr. Basic school in our village and it is programmed to establish another one. I am saying from my own experience that if any student makes a doll of clay and finds it broken after 2 days or if a student makes a . fish of cane and if he finds it lying in the varrandah, there will be a reaction in his mind. So it appears to me that the drives made by the Government for encouragement of education among the children are not be-fitting. You know that majority of the teachers are recruited from Agartala and they are posted in rural areas. The headmaster of chhaitanbari having been recruited from Agartala was posted there. He resides at Halahali. Another teacher who works in Halambari has to attend school from a distance of 6 or 7 miles where he resides. The condition of this teacher during the rainy season, not to speak of fair days, should be thought over. If we do not pay attention to those who will build the future of our nation, then what can we expect from them ? So, I shall request that arrangement for residential accommodation will have to be made for those teachers who will be sent into interior for performing their duties, and budget provision is necessary to be made for this. More provision should be made under the Head 'Education'. We shall make our demands to the Central Government and we shall try to

realise our demand. What may be the wrong therefor, I do not understand. Endeavours should be made to make additional provision. People of different creeds and castes live in Tripura e. g., there are scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and backward communities etc. So, we shall have to think for spread of higher education keeping eye to the people of different creeds and castes. There are two colleges in Tripura, one is M. B. B. College, in Agartala, another is non-government college at Kailasahar. According to the population it is not enough. Once, I went to the M. B. B. College and saw some small Camps. I thought, these are for settlement staff. But on enquiry I came to know that since accommodation cannot be afforded in the college buildings, classes are held in these Camps also. It is a very wonderful matter. Budget allotment should be made for expansion of M. B. B. College. Hon'ble Speaker, I shall cite some instances in respect of the fact that need for education is not felt. There are some school boarding houses where student boarders have not been given stipends. It is also found that while cook has been appointed for the boarding house and he is being regularly paid, there is no student in that boarding house. If we look towards schools of rural areas, it will be noticed that their conditions are very miserable and it is necessary to increase budget provision for their improvement. In Salema school, a boarding house has been existing from the regime of erstwhile Maharaja, necessary amount has also been sanctioned, but no student resides there as no stipend is given. It is not possible to make improvement of education by increase in the number of teachers and students. We can not expect advancement of education unless proper facilities are given to them. I think, it is necessary to make budget provision for giving stipend to the students of boarding houses attached to Sr., Jr, High and Higher Secondary Schools. It has been said about the pay scale of the school teachers that new scheme is being made according to the scheme in West Bengal. It is a happy thing. There is no reason to be unhappy if the primary school teachers get Rs. 200/- as pay. But to-day one thing, which has caused terror among the school teachers is

Rule 5. In 1952 through the endeavours of one old gentleman named Kamini Mohan Bhattacharjya, Khantabati school was established in Kulai bazar but he is no more in this school. His services have been terminated under Rule 5. At present, he supplies diet in Kulai Primary Health Centre. He has been intimated that Rule 5 has been applied against him not on political ground but for his negligence to his duties. There are many such teachers, whose services have been dispensed with under Rule 5 without any proper probe into their allegations. I do not think, there is any touch of humanity in this rule. It is imperative on our part to think that these teachers have got their families and children. They may have done wrong for which they may be penalized but no considerate man will surely want that for their faults, their families should starve. I shall say that punishment should be meted out to those who commit crimes, it is true. But the punishment may be given in other ways. It is not at all acceptable and reasonable from the humanitarian point of view to dismiss them from services. So, thinking from all sides, we should see after discussions that allocations made for Education and also the demands on grants presented in this regard may be raised Now-a-days it is by and large only due to education that we maintain our livelihood. taking up various professions. If we neglect education in this way, we shall not be able to uplift the backward communities, and for that, we shall fail to make our Tripura prosperous.

Mr. Speaker : Now I would call on Hon'ble Development Minister.

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, what the Members of the opposition side talk to-day in course. of debates or criticism in connection with the discussion on cut motions are at variance with what they talked of yesterday. What they discuss to-day is not referred to in course of their discussion next day. Besides, no reason is found anywhere in their speeches. There can not be maintained any consistency in the discussion of those who can not accept the reason. Still it is necessary to make further discussion as they have discussed as elected representatives

of the people. Such necessity is felt because of the fact that it may create confusion among the public. This also spreads outside. Discussions should be made giving reasons and the discussions which embody points may also be taken into consideration. But there are defects in their speeches. If the Hon'ble Members do not take into account the progress which has been achieved in the field of education they, who have been elected by the people, make a misunderstanding among the public, that will be of no use. But it is a matter of regret that discussion can not be made ignoring the facts i. e. without paying heed to the actual state of affairs. The income of Tripura is Rs. 55 lacs, whereas the expenditure under the Head 'Education' is to the tune of Rs. 1,05,24,600/-. It must be admitted that this amount of Rs. 1·05 lakhs has been provided under the Head 'Education' From among the grant made out of the amount which the labourers and peasants spare at the cost of their blood decaying labour of their own for amelioration of Tripura and this money must be properly spent. While discussing about the salary of the Government employees, it has been reiterated to increase their pay. Then, where shall we go ? From that point of view I shall say that the discussions, the Hon'ble Members have made ignoring the factual state of affairs is not justified. The pay scales of employees of Tripura Government have been so framed as are given to the employees in the neighbouring states of Tripura. The policy which has been followed in making plans and schemes of Tripura is not the main thing. We shall have to analyse whether the Basic Education which has been introduced in Tripura has been of benefit to the people and whether this will yield scope for education. To make discussion on education it is necessary to have a rough idea about education and if no common-sense on this is possessed, it is better not to find tongue over this. Regarding the discussions as made on pay scales of Primary School teachers I shall say that they draw pay as per pay scales of West Bengal. If the Members of the opposition party think it necessary, they may enquire about it from the West Bengal Government.

Pay scales of Tripura Govt. employees have also been increased as per pay scales of West Bengal. They may make inquiry about this also. In no other place in India there is such pay scales for Primary School teachers. Then discussion has also been made regarding book-grants and boarding facilities. I admit that all the problems of Tripura have not been solved according to the requirements. Provisions for boarding facilities are being increased year after year. So those who deserve this facility for the sake of education are getting benefit of the same. If it is said that boarding facilities will have to be extended to all, I shall say, every one will not be given that benefit. Why will those who have source of income, who have money and can afford to spend for education of their children partake of the due shares of the poor. They will not be allowed the boarding facilities and everyone can not be allowed the benefit of boarding facilities. Those who deserve will be given the same benefit and the student who is considered to deserve this facility in consideration of the to-day's circumstances is being allowed this facility and I shall urge them to think that year after year only such students will be allowed this facility. Thereafter, I shall say another thing. It has been discussed in the House that rule 5 is being applied on the basis of the police report. But, I do not know whether members of the Opposition make enquiry as to whether application of rule 5 depends on police report or there are some other reasons.

If any Government employee does such works which are anti-Government or be liable for creation of any such disorder in a legally integrated part of the country, it is in this democratic country like India that they are let off with the only dismissal from their services. Government of India do not take further steps beyond this. Rule 5 is not applied on any political ground. There are no such civilized country where disciplinary measures are not taken against the persons who do such works which endanger the security of the country. We are not to think of their children, they will think of their children. In consequence of what they have done against the interest of the 43 crores of people of the country, their children will suffer and it is for

them to think. Hands if put into the fire are sure to burn. It is known to all. I will ask the Members of the opposition Party to think over the matter from that point of view. All present here and also those who have been here being elected by the people will find as to how we can make our Tripura prosper. The money which are being given by the Government of India are being given by the people of India at the cost of their labour. We shall have to observe as to how the said money can be properly utilised. Regarding what has been said about the quarters of schools teachers, I shall say that quarters will be provided and at the same time shall say also that where there are schools and Govt. have provided necessary teachers and boarding arrangements, there are no students to read and reside there. The teachers attend school there from a distance of 5 to 7 miles. In the circumstances I want to ask, whether it is our duty to collect students there. Hon'ble Speaker, I want to know whether the members of the opposition who have been here, having been elected by the people give proper guidance to the Schools in their areas. I would request through the Hon'ble Speaker, so that they perform their duties in this regard. If they think that it is necessary to erect school buildings, the same will surely be erected, if they inform about this. We have framed this Budget with a great end in view. We shall have to keep an aim so that money which have been given by the Govt of India is properly spent. If proper attention is paid in that respect, Tripura will prosper.

Mr. Speaker : As there is no other speaker, I would request the mover of the Motion to wind up the motion.

Shri S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, we find that these cut motions are based on unreasonable ground. Cut motions in regard to provisions for expansion of Education, upgrading of Middle stage Schools to High stage schools, are those the provisions are inadequate. But it should be analysed that these have been inadequate in view of the special circumstances. It is found that while there were only 200 schools for 10 to 12 thousand population during the regime of the erstwhile Maharaja, there have been established

1330 schools now in place thereof. It is a matter of thinking as to under what circumstances these have been inadequate. If the line of their thought is pledged to other country, then we can not say about it. This progress has been made during the period of 15 years. Which country has achieved such progress ? The people of Tripura have been made to avail of the opportunity for education. Whereas the income of Tripura is only Rs. 55 lacs, children of the age group of 6-11 years and 11-14 years are being imparted free education and are also being extended the facility of book grants and stipends at the same time. It is being done only because democratic system has been introduced in India. Otherwise, such arrangements would not be possible. It is because the peasants and labourers of other provinces live in the same conditions as we are in. There are scheduled caste/tribes in their territories and they are rendering us help. Becuase we are lagging behind, so there should be endeavours amongst us to make this plan successful. But apart from making endeavour we rather do the opposite. We should think that one school will be established for every 900 population within an area of every 6 square miles. It is necessary to let me know in which country there are more schools than those of ours. It may be that they think of 'Red China' and the plans of that country. If they think so, then they will have to think whether there are such arrangements for primary education, middle stage education and higher education in their that colourful land of dream and unreality. It has also been said that the pay of the primary school teachers is low. In that case we shall have to think as to in comparison to whom their pay is lower. If we think of other provinces of India we shall find that we are not lagging behind But if their eyes are fixed on Red China then what is the pay of teachers in that country? If any employee in our democratic country does any subversive activity and try to destroy the country, in that instance if they keep in minds Red China it will be found whether people of that country have any right to raise the smallest objection against their state. So in view of this the Govt. should take measure with a strong hand to stop such activities of the teachers who being engaged to impart education

among people, always speak against the interest of the country, neglecting their duties. They will do their duties. But if they hamper the interest of the country then Govt. have to take necessary measure against them. Another friend has said that High Schools will have to be established in every village of Tripura. There are three thousand villages in Tripura. One High School has to be provided with 20 teachers, so 60,000 teachers will be required. We shall have to observe as to how many graduates are coming out every year in our Tripura. With that end in view we shall have to make our plans. So it appears to us that with a view to strike the public with wonder on some unreality it is being said and not with a view to make the plans successful. It is being said not for prosperity of the country, but for leading the public to a wrong path. So according to our policy plans have been chalked out. If any plan would be submitted from the opposition to strengthen those plans then we would appreciate that they have submitted their plans keeping eye to reality. So we have to think further in this regard. Another thing has further been said in the cut motions that provision for scholarship is inadequate. But what more provision will be adequate We have made a provision of Rs. 1,85,660/-, Whereas it should be mentioned as to how much sum is necessary, a kite is let fly in the sky. We shall have to observe whether according to our plans we are lagging behind as compared with other Provinces. Whether we have made provision for progress of education among those who are poor, whether provisions are made for progress of education among the scheduled caste/tribes the landless and the jumias, Plans are made accordingly. So, if it is complained here that provision is inadequate, then what will be the adequate sum. I have heard the speeches of Hon'ble members. It ought to have been thought over as to what sum will be adequate for Tripura. But I know that there is no such plan or anything suggested in this regard. It is merely for the sake of opposing that all these are being said. Opposition Members have come here with this. Except that I do not think that they have any worth. It is stated in the cut motions that provisions for boarding stipend for scheduled caste/Tribe

students residing in Govt. Boarding Houses attached to privately run aided schools, Junior High and Junior Basic Schools is inadequate. There has been made a provision of Rs. 1,95,100/- for 600 boarding house stipends for scheduled castes/Tribes students. Then what sum will be adequate ? So many speeches are heard. But allottment of sum can not be made in the Budget if the justifications and the quantity of sum required are not made known. It will not suffice, if it lurks in the heads of opposition members, this will have to be given in black and white. Only obstacles will have to be created and efforts will have to be made to sabotage the Five Year Plans. Besides this, I find nothing more. Then it is stated in the cut motions by Shri Hlura Aung Mog that provision for expansion of Primary stage and High stage schools is inadequate. It is necessary to observe that there have been established 1,330 schools. One Hon'ble Member has said that why the private schools are not taken up. We find that in majority of cases privately managed primary schools have been taken up. I cannot even think of how they have said this thing, of course they forget what they were in the past and what they said. So they have said these things. We have taken steps to take over all the privately managed schools and we are making plans to impart education to all children in the age group of 6-11 years. So schools are being taken up accordingly. To add to this, all the privately managed schools are being taken up. For the sake of making opposition they will have to say something here, so the cut motions have been moved.

There is a cut motion that provisions for grant to Non-Government Art College is inadequate. Methinks, the Hon'ble members have forgotten that it is not a Art College. It is a science College—Ram Krishna Mahavidhalaya. It has been converted into science College. Though in the budget, I know, it has been written 'Science College' still I think it necessary to inform the members of the opposition side that it has been converted into a Science College. A grant of Rs. 80,000/- has been made in this year. Before this an amount of Rs. 25,000/- has been given. It seems to me that they are not aware of these amounts of grants. So they

have moved this cut motion. Besides this, there was no point. We could understand if they would suggest the sum that will be adequate. Another cut motion has been moved that pay and allowances of the Asstt. teachers are very low in relation to their qualifications and responsibilities. I could not understand this Beacuse pay and allowances of the Asstt. teachers are according to the scales of pay as prescribed by the Govt. of India and the pay scales are being made according to pattern of that prescribed pay scales. Then rhere has been made another cut motion that the policy of recruitment of Inspecting and other officers from the executive line, inspite of availability of senior and experienced hands with adequate qualification in the teaching staff resultin in executive mentality is increasingly creeping in Education Department (by Shri Hlura Aung Mog). How have these things been said ? They have not given a thinking over whether these are keeping with reality. When cut motions have been moved, it must be considered and my predecessor has dwelt on this at large. I shall say that in Tripura the Education Director, Addl. Director and the Deputy Directors as well who are there in the Education Deptt. are all school teachers. The Education Deptt. it has been stated, is bureaucratic and that all these Officers are recruited in a bureaucratic way. We find that each of them is teacher and is now placed in the higher rank. But they (opposition) say that since recruitment is not made from among the teachers, it smells bureaucratic mentality. Then which is true ? Among those who are made Inspectors, there are Sarbashri Sachin Chakraborty, S. Kundoo, Balananda Singh, Aparajita Mukherjee. They were all teachers. So I can not account for as to how they have said this. But they will have to say something and it is necessary to say, so they have said. I ask them, 'Has it smelt bureaucratic, because recruitment has been made from among the teachers ? It is proved from the statistics that those who are placed in the Higher rank in the Education Department are all recruited from among the teachers. To abuse the Education Department as Bureaucratic means a blow to the teachers in general and they have made a hit on them. You have done injustice

because it behoves you to do injustice. Because what you say you say without thinking or consideration. So it is not unnatural on your part to say this.

Mr. Speaker : I would request the Hon'ble Minister to address the Speaker.

Shri. S. L. Singh : I am already speaking, addressing the Speaker. It has been moved with some motive, there is no reality. Methinks, these cut motions have been put with a view to make the Five Year Plans despicable in the eye of people and to sabotage the emergency measures. If the emergency measures are to be strengthened the plans must be strengthened. You know that in the Education Department we have made the N. C. C. compulsory so as to strengthen our emergency measure. So they have tried to weaken our 5 year plans and emergency measures, levelling complains against the Education Department in this way. I think it will not be a fault in saying this. One thing has been said that Primary School teachers have to attend School from a distance of 18 miles, because there is no arrangement for residential accommodation near about the schools. In Tripura the people have the ardency for education. They arrange lodge and food for them even in the hilly and distant areas But in the areas where the members of the opposition party have built pockets, they make propoganda against the teachers in such way that even when the teachers fall sick, they do not think it their duty to provide even water for them, not to speak of making any arrangement for their lodge. So they not being in a position to reside there, have to attend school from a distance of 14 miles. Through Hon'ble Speaker, I shall present my request in the House so that they show courtesy to teachers and help them making arrangement for their lodge in their houses. Besides, their health and security depend on the people of the locality. So, it is our duty to keep a tie of friendship with the teachers. Then we shall be able to build our education on a strong foundation. So, to-day I shall request so that united efforts are made towards that end. In opposing the cut motions which have been made I shall say, Sir, I oppose the cut motions and request that my demand be passed.

Mr. Speaker—Now the time for the disposal of the motions has come. First of all I shall dispose cut Motions. And there is sufficient time at our hand. Therefore, I do not like to put all the cut motions *enbloc*. I am taking the cut motions one by one. I have already explained that when I shall move the cut motion those who are in favour of the motion will say 'Ayes' and those who are against the motion will say 'Noes'. It is for the first day that I have started this. So I shall a bit cautiously utter so that it may not make a mess of everything. First of all I take the cut motions.

The question before the House is the cut motion of Shri Hlura Aung Mog that provision for expansion of Primary Education, upgrading to middle & High stage is inadequate. I put this to vote. As many as of this opinion will please say 'Ayes'. Ayes (a sound) I shall have to judge here from the voice All will say together. As many as of contrary opinion will please say 'Noes'. 'Noes, The 'noes' have it, 'Noes' have it. The motion is lost. Then I pass on to next item.

The question before the House is that the cut motion moved by Shri Hlura Aung Mog to discuss that pay and allowances of Headmasters and Asstt. teachers of the Govt. schools are inadequate. As many of that opinion will please say 'Ayes'—Ayes. As many as of contrary opinion will please say 'Noes'.—Noes. Noes have it, Noes have it.

The question before the House is the cut motion moved by Shri Aghore Deb Barma that provision for grant of Non-Govt schools, colleges is inadequate As many as of that opinion will please say Ayes. As many as of contrary opinion will please say 'Noes', 'Noes ! So Noes have it etc. The cut motion is lost.

Then I put all the remaining cut motions on Education. As many as of that opinion will please say 'Ayes', 'Ayes' As many as of contrary opinion will please 'Noes', 'Noes'. So noes have it. So all the cut motions are lost.

Then I now put the main motion to vote. The question before the House is that main motion was moved by the Chief Minister,

The question before the House is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,24,600/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. 14 on Education. As many as of that opinion will please say Ayes'. As many as of contrary opinion will please say 'Noes'. Evidently Ayes have it. So, the demand is passed. Then we pass on to the next demand. Recess at 1-30 P. M. Then the House is adjourned till 2-30 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : Next item of business on the list is motion on Demand for Grants No. 15-Medical & No. 16-Public Health. The Minister-in-charge to move.

Shri S. L. Singh : "On the recommendation of the Administrator, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,54,100/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period from 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. 15-Medical."

"On the recommendation of the Administrator, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding of Rs. 10,83,300/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. 16 Public Health."

Through Hon'ble Speaker I lay this Budget on Medical and Public Health before the House for its approval. I hope, the House will approve this Budget and will make our plans crown with success. Provisions have been made under these plans for rendering medical services to the people. We find that in the past. there were in total 20 dispensaries in place where of 106 dispensaries have now been opened. The reason of this is that in the past, public health was absolutely neglected. We know, for protection of public health, attention must be paid to the arrangement for medical treatment. In view of this, Hospitals have been established in every sub-divisions and along with them V. M. Hospital at Agartala town has been established. There have

also been established Primary Health Centres. These are the main items of the Five Year Plan. If in this way. Hospitals would not be established with rapidity we could not safeguard the public health of Tripura which is segregated from the rest of India. Some other plans have also been taken up i.e., T. B. Hospital Maternity Centre. Children Hospital. and suitably qualified doctors have also been recruited which we had not before. To-day if we analyse the arrangement of Medical treatment, we find that there have been appointed Specialist Doctors, like F.R. C.S., M.R.C.P., Gynaecologist and T. B. Specialist. I hope, we shall have not to go outside for treatment of T. B. Construction of G. B. Hospital has already been completed and we are transferring all the patients there. Arrangement has been made for them in the two storried building there and we hope, we shall be in a position to open this Hospital within the year 1963. Regarding Public Health we have formed a B. C. G. Team. Anti-Malaria Drive has also been taken up. Along with these, we have launched Small-Pox and Cholera Eradication Programme and for carrying out these programmes, team has been formed with those who are here for the purpose. With a view to provide drinking water we have taken active measures for construction of Ring wells and Tube-wells. So if we can properly spend the money as has been provided in the Budget, the public health of Tripura will attain a beautiful and well off condition. In the past many men would die of Black-fever, Malaria, Pox and Cholera but now-a-days so many people do not die with those diseases, and it will not be an exaggeration to say that some of the diseases have totally vanished. Malaria has almost been eradicated. It appears, we have been able to check the break out of epidemic of Cholera and Pox here. We have got publicity organ which goes round the villages, making propaganda for taking up preventive measures. If this propaganda team can work properly, we shall be able to make our plans and schemes which we have chalked out for the people, successful.

2-40 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : I shall now call on Shri Bulu Kuki to move the Cut Motions. All these are accepted. You move on discussion.

Shri Bulu Kuki : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, to-day this Budget regarding Medical and Public Health has been presented before us. Here I have got to say something. My view point is that the provisions made in the Budget as laid by the Hon'ble Finance Minister is too meagre for the requirement. I have said it to be meagre in view of the fact that this Budget makes no provision for opening up Hospitals and Dispensaries in the areas where the same have not yet been opened. I say specially about Raima-sharma, its nearest hospital being in Amarpur. There live 30/40 thousands of people but there is no arrangement for their proper treatment. The dispensary which is running in between Raima and Sharma is of no use. There is no house there and there is only one Doctor. There is no Almirah where the medicine may be kept.

After the last election in 1962 when I had been to Raima-sharma I came to know that one pregnant woman embraced death as she could not go to the Amarpur Hospital due to lack of communication facilities Since there is no indication of any provision for construction of hospital buildings in the Budget as framed by the Finance Minister, we think that this Budget is of very little significance. Had the Govt been inclined and felt the least sympathy for the people, there would be an attempt for establishment of a Hospital there. If there be any serious case it becomes very difficult to take the patient to Amarpur at a distance of 20/25 miles due to lack of communication facilities as a result, the patient embraces death. As there is no provision in the Budget for opening of a Hospital there we shall characterise it as an act of breach of trust. While coming from Tuidor Bazar I have seen a patient to die without proper treatment. If there was a Hospital he would have not died. During election, propaganda is made among the public that every facility will be provided to them. But even to-day after formation of Ministry no Hospital has been opened there. So I think that a Hospital should be opened there as soon as possible. It is necessary to include a provision for this in the Budget. It will not suffice to-day to depend on Hospitals and Dispensaries only. Attention must be given to public health. There is no arrangement for drinking water in Tuidor Bazar. No

arrangement has yet been made for drinking water in this market, even though many applications have been made in this regard. They have to take water from Chherra as a result they fall prey to various diseases. There is one mobile doctor in Tuidor Bazar but he does not remain present there in time. Patients have to wait for long time. But he does not come and the patients go away. When he comes he finds no patient there and he then goes back. It is necessary to make arrangements for drinking water, Hospitals and Dispensaries in each area. But the Budget which the Finance Minister has framed is very meagre for the requirements. As a result we have been compelled to move the Cut Motion. So, through the Speaker I request the House to accept this Cut Motion. With this I end my speach.

Mr. Speaker : I shall now call on Shri Hlura Aung Mag to move on discussion.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag, Member : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I find in the Budget, as presented by the Finance Minister, that this Budget makes no provision for establishment of dispensaries in the areas where there have not yet been opened any. We are not denying that after Independence some dispensaries have been opened here. But the Govt. is responsible for not opening dispensaries and Primary Health Centres in the areas where there is none. It is found that where there is dispensary, there are no medicines there. In the Santir Bazar dispensary there is a little stock of medicines. There people of the village say that the Govt. have supplied medicines but they do not get benefit of the same. I shall say that it is only a curse of Congress Democracy in Tripura. People of Julaibari say that they have approached to the Officers and Ministers many a time, even during the time of Council also, their cases were discussed but no step has yet been taken for establishing a Primary Health Centre in Julaibari. There is a place named Hrishyamukh at a distance of 15/20 miles from Belonia and no arrangement has been made for providing a Primary Health Centre there also. If such is the state of affairs then how we shall say that the people are being extended facilities. It is not known to me what happened between the Compounder and Doctor in Santir

Bazar on the 25th ultimo. No Compounder and Doctor now remain there. I cannot account for as to how the people may go on in this way. So I want to say that it will not suffice if a dispensary is opened, hanging a sign board. It is necessary to provide doctors there and also the stock of necessary medicines. From that point of view I shall request the Ministry so that they after considering all these aspects, pay attention to this matter and make necessary arrangements so as to save them from the attack of disease. Even in the age of democracy there are such places where people die for want of a drop of medinine. During the month of 1st Baishak, 3/4 men died of feaver and bodily pain in a village at a distance of 7/8 miles from Julaibari. One of them was a student. But there is no arrangement for rendering treatment. To-day also pattern of such democracy is found there. If it is boasted of that we have opened a large number of Hospitals and dispensaries and have made arrangement for treatment, then I shall say that it is nothing but their mere saying. I draw their attention in this regard, because we will get no benefit out of this Budget. That the hopes and aspiration of 12 lacks of people have not been reflected in making provisions of Funds under different heads in this budget is revealed in the Budget. During last 15 years no dispensary has been opened in the above mentioned places nor any provision has been made in the Budget in this regard So we shall demand to make provisions in this Budget for opening of dispensaries in those areas. It is necessary to open atleast one dispensary or Primary Health Centre in those thickly populated areas where there is none. In the south Iohhacherra there is one tribal colony but there is no dispensary. Fund has been provided for opening dispensary under the Tribal Welfare Scheme. But it is difficult to account for as to how and where this sum is being spent. So I shall request, so that dispensaries are opened in those Colonies. No existence is found of a mobile unit which was sanctioned under Tribal Welfare Scheme at Kalshi 3/4 years ago. Dispensary and Quarters were constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,000/- but at present there is no trace of the same there. No one will be able to give any information regarding its present position. No

infor mation regarding its present position has been called for till to-day. Some other schemes have been made but it is doubtful whether the ruling party will be able to give explanation if called for whether the same are in fact being utilised for the betterment of public health. There is no account as to how much Govt. money is being squandered in this way. Hon'ble Minister went on a Jeep for an enquiry at Kalshi but no report has yet been made regarding what has happened with the building which was erected for Mobile Dispensary. While making arrangement for public health and rendering public service, drinking water is needed first. But even to-day there is such place where it is difficult to find pure water to take a drop of medicine even. It is more wonderful that in many places, even to-day many people live on cherra waters which is putrid with Jute.

Mr. Speaker : (Disturbances in the Houses) I would request the Hon'ble Member not to disturb.

Shri H. A. Mag, Member : This is the state of affairs. Not a drop of water has been made available from the tube-wells and ring-wells constructed under Tribal Welfare Scheme. In many such Tribal Colonies ring-wells and tube-wells are constructed with the Govt. money, but the people are not benefitted. People do not get any action from the authority, even after making representations. Later on I came to know, a Supervisor has gone for enquiry and made a report to the effect that all these are out of order. At this the authority concerned said to him, "You are an employee. So why have you made report in this way ? You are to report that one has been out of order." This is the state of things. One ringwell has been constructed in the jungle, one mile away from the locality. All this money is being spent for nepotism. Who has taken that contract ? One Congress Secretary there has taken this contract at Belonia, all this money is being spent for support of the Congress Party, and not for the interest of the people. So I demand to include provision of more fund in the Budget.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call on Hon'ble Benode Behari Das.

Shri Benode Behari Das : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, while speaking in support of the provisions made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget under the Head Medical and Public Health at first I have to say through Hon'ble Speaker that such speeches could not be made by the Hon'ble Members just now if they would minutely think over as to how much coherent these are with the reality. I admit, they have been here as elected representatives of the people to speak on behalf of the people they represent. But I can not even think that they, as elected representatives will make such speeches which have not a bit consistency with the reality. However, we have to hear of all these things and it is a matter of ill-luck for us. I like to say here only this that if they would make a least enquiry about the picture of our to-day's Tripura they would not be able to speak of such things. If they analyse that in pre-intregation period there were only 22 outdoor dispensaries and one Hospital i. e., V. M. Hospital. But during the course of 15 years where we have reached. They could not make such criticisms., if they would remain lert of the present state of things in Tripura. To-day there are 113 outdoor dispensaries, 11 Hospitals, and 13 Primary Health Centres in Tripura and in addition 3 more Primary Health Centres have been opened during 1963-64. Probably you are not aware that Maternity and Children Welfare Sub-Centres have also been opened under Primary Health Centre. If you would be interested in this regard you could come to know about the arrangements that have been made for rendering proper treatment in the villages, and what endeavour and aim we have had for rendering proper treatment. It is not only that the attention has been paid to the keeping of good health only but efforts have also been made to make the Family Planning Programme effective. In this way we are advancing step by step After integration 50 outdoor dispensaries were opened during the 1st Plan, the number thereof is increased to 80 under 2nd Plan, and under 3rd Plan there has been increase in the order of 80+2. Thus the number of dispensaries opened till to-day comes to 113. To add to this, there

are 5 Homeopathic dispensaries and 1 Ayurvedic dispensary. In this way we have been advancing. But without keeping any contact with the actual state of affairs they have proceeded to allege that we have not been able to make any advancement. They have stated that there is no Hospital in Raimasharma. There is no dispensary in certain place, where there is doctor there is no dispensary house, where there is dispensary house, no stock of medicines is maintained there. I like to say this before the House that while complaining that there is no doctor and medicines they uttered the name of a medicine which I could not understand, I don't know whether the house have been able to follow and whether there is any name of any medicine as 'Antoquin' in medical science. But while he had been able to mention the name of certain medicine we have been sure that medicines were supplied there and also the arragement of supply of medicines to patients is made there. Through Hon'ble Speaker, I want to say another thing before the House that accor-ding to Govt. of India Plan, it is necessary to establish either one hospital or one Primary Health Centre or one dispensary within an area of every 5 miles. And it is really a happy thing that we have been able to establish either one hospital or one Primary Health Centre or one Dispensary within every 3 miles. But this thing will not come to their notice. If looked over an area of 25 miles, many such will be found. But this is to be seen with open eyes, it is not possible to observe all these things, if eyes remain closed while travelling. Regarding non-existence of any such arrangement in the South Ichhachhera, as complained of by the Hon'ble Member, I must say that it is not possible to open dispensaries overnight everywhere in Tripura. I like to make my speech, stating only whether we are advancing or not and whether we are marching forward, keeping eye to the real state of things. Regarding urban water supply, I shall say that we have provided 1161 tubewells, 206 Ringwells, besides these, 270 Tubewells, 700 Ringwells and 84 tanks have been constructed from the Rehabilitation Deptt. In addition we have one urban Water Supply Scheme. There is one water supply scheme for Agartala. You all know that we are taking steps for immediate execution of works under

this Scheme. With this I end my speech in support of the Budget.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call on Shri Aghore Deb Barma to participate in the discussion.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, if we give a deliberate thinking over the Budget provision made under the Head 'Medical & Public Health' we shall find that there are such secluded places in between Sabroom and Dharmanagar where there is not a single dispensary. I am naming a place which is Gulaghati, where live Hindu, Manipuri, Scheduled Tribes and people of different creed, but there is not a single dispensary. I do not know what is their fault. Another thing which I said while there was Council, now also I am saying, is that there are no doctors in many dispensaries. I do not know whether any doctor has now been posted there. If not so, I think it is necessary to post doctors in those areas immediately. Under Five Year Plan, provision was made for opening a Primary Health Centre at Bisramganj. But the position thereof has not yet been known. No reply has been received even after putting questions many a time to the then Council. It is necessary to open a Primary Health Centre in all those areas immediately. It is also necessary to provide a Primary Health Centre at Bisramganj. I shall say that the provisions which are found to have been made in the Budget are very meagre for the requirement at the real perspective. In reply to what has been said to-day by the ruling party in respect of giving a wrong name of a medicine I shall say that we are not medical men, so it is not possible for us to know the name of all medicines, of course we take medicines as per prescriptions from the Hospitals and dispensaries after purchasing the same from the market as the medicines are not supplied from the hospitals and dispensaries. Now a-days while in our Territory economic depression and monitary problems are in increase, it will be a matter of great regret if we have to take medicines, purchasing the same from the markets. So I shall urge that it is necessary to provide medicines in the dispensaries. In rural areas

virulence of disease is increasing day by day. But the arrangement for treatment is negligible. So patients have to die for want of treatment. I shall say from my experience gained at Agartala town that rush of patients is found in the V. M. Hospital from 8 O'clock in the morning. At this, one thing strikes in the mind that the conditions of the patients in the V. M. Hospital at the time resemble to that of chickens while they try to enter first into a small cage where some rices are given for them. Due to such a rush of patients it becomes not possible for the doctor to well-examine the patients and to render them proper treatment. So it is necessary to arrange to open dispensaries in different areas of the town e. g. Durgachowmuhani, Dhaleswar, Krishnanagar etc. so that the pressure of this rush may be reduced and arrangement of proper treatment may be made. The number of Lepers is increasing day by day in Tripura. So, it is necessary to make arrangement for their treatment otherwise it may break out in a virulent type. During the time of the Council, a survey in this regard has been made by the Survey Department. But there is no indication of this in the Budget. Regarding Public Health. I do admit, arrangement will be made for supply of drinking water. But there is no indication as to when this arrangement will be made effective. It is heard for a long time that there will be made arrangement for supply of drinking water. While thinking of Agartala we shall find that most of the people here are suffering from Gastric Pain and other Colic troubles. I myself reside at Agartala. It is necessary to make immediate arrangement for supply of drinking water, so as to keep health of the people good. Since works under the water supply scheme have been started for a long time, it is necessary to find out where lies the bottleneck and causes such delay. Deputy Minister, while speaking about the supply of drinking water has said that lakhs of rupees have been allotted for this and are also being spent in this regard. I also admit this. Tubewells and ringwells have been constructed, spending large sums. But it is necessary to enquire about their present condition and whether these are in order. While in the then Council I referred to the matter many

a time, but to no effect. The ruling party provided some tubewells and ringwells from the political point of view. In this regard I shall cite instances in respect of tubewells and ringwells which have been constructed outside Jirania Block. While speaking about the arrangement for supply of drinking water in rural areas of Sabroom to Dharmanagar, I must say that these are out of order for a long time including the ringwell constructed in my village. These do not stand people in good stead. If the tubewells and ringwells are constructed incurring expenditure and the people can not derive any benefit from these, what is the use of incurring such expenditure ? I am at a loss to account for this. So, I draw the attention so that money as has been allotted is properly utilised for the benefit of the people and so that there may not be any play of politics or nepotism behind.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call on Shri Gopesh Ranjan Deb.

Shri Gopesh Ranjan Deb : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, while speaking in reply to criticism levelled by the members of the other side in connection with the demend Nos. 15 & 16 (Medical & Public Health) I shall say and have said in connection with Education also, 'Shall we not think of the whole of Tripura or shall we think of a specific place of Tripura ?' We shall have to observe where we have been now and where is our destination. This is the only thing to be taken into consideration. We are to observe whether we are advancing ahead or lagging behind in comparison with the conditions of health and arrangement for treatment that prevailed before in Tripura. Regarding education also our Minister said these things. It is also applicable in the field of public health. There are Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres at Kanchanpur, Fatikroy etc. in the Northern Zone. It may be that there may be some places in rural areas where there is no Dispensary. I admit this. But it is not possible to open dispensary, primary health centre in every village. The funds which have been provided for Medical and public Health are not inadequate in comparison with the population of Tripura and the environment prevailing there. If we observe widely it will be noticed that qualified doctors such as F. R. C. S , M. R. C. P. etc. have been appointed in the V. M.

Hospital and major operations are conducted there. Many people take treatment from the local doctors and they do not go out as before. I do not admit the uproar raised to the effect that no progress has been made in the field of Medical & Public Health. Our Hon'ble Minister has said just an hour before that we have 11 Hospitals and 13 Primary Health Centres. Besides, there are 113 out-door dispensaries. Methinks, the Hospitals which have been established in Tripura are not inadequate in comparison with the area of Tripura. It is true that there has not been opened dispensary in some inaccessible areas. I admit this. But it is not true that provision has not been made in the Budget. Regarding what has been said about Leprosy, I shall say that there has been opened one wing for this in the V. M. Hospital. Besides this, there is also arrangement to fetch patients from outside with the help of Mobile Van for treatment in the V. M. Hospital. I know one patient has been recovered from the disease in this way. While analysing about drinking water supply, it will be noticed that the number of tubewells which have been constructed during the period of 15 years can not be said to have been quite inadequate in comparison with the period previous to that. So far as my idea goes, there has been constructed either a tubewell or a ringwell in the area where 22/30 families live. But if the same go out of order due to our fault and water is not available out of the same, Govt. have nothing to do. So it is necessary for all to extend co-operation so that the tube-well may remain in order.

Mr. Speaker : I shall now call on Shri Dinesh Deb Barma to move on discussion.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I shall discuss Demand No. 15 & 16. This discussion is about medical & Public Health and drinking water supply. I am not saying that Dispensary and Hospital have not been opened anywhere in Tripura. If any Member says this, I shall say that this idea of his is unreasonable. If we look towards the actual state of affairs in Tripura then it will be noticed that the Dispensaries and Hospitals have been opened in many places and I believe this. There are some

dispensaries and hospitals centreing the markets. But in the area from Dharmanagar to Sabroom how many hospitals are there except those centreing the markets ? Some time ago when Hon'ble Dy. Minister went on tour to Salema I said about this. With him there were B. D O., S. D. O and 25 other people also. I do not know whether they believed what I said. Then I say that people cannot go to hospital and dispensary due to lack of proper communications. I admit that there are hospital in Kamalpur Sub-Division and dispensaries in Halahali and Salema. But while observing about the places on the eastern side of the river I shall say that there are also people as in its western side. But there is not a single dispensary and a single hospital there. During the time of Territorial Council also this thing has been said and cut motions have been moved. If the same has been recorded it will be observed that we suggested to open a hospital in Halahali, though there is one Hospital in Kamalpur and another in Kulai. But in between these two places there is no hospital. People there can not derive the benefit from the hospital, coming there crossing the river. But when Hon'ble Deputy Minister had been on tour in Salema I showed him opening an Almirah where 10/12 seers of broken bottles and phials were kept lying. He himself remarked, "Is it a dispensary or a cow shed ?" Doctors there sent requisition for furniture and medicines, but even to-day no action has been taken and no arrangement has been made to extend facilities to the patient. I myself also have moved for the same. But no result has yet been achieved. Not only in Kamalpur, there is also a dispensary in Raima-Sarma. These have been damaged during the last gale. Anyway people there erected the house through their own endeavours. But it will not be possible to convince anyone regarding what has been the present condition by means of a speech, if not seen with own eyes. So it is necessary to go there and enquire about the matter because when Member of the opposition make any report the truth of this is questioned. I would, therefore, request to remove all our difficulties at any cost. Regarding drinking water supply I shall request you to go there and see whether

there is any arrangement for drinking water. In the office premises of B.D.O. who is the development authority in that area there are two or three ringwells. But there is no water in any of these though pipes are lying fitted with these ringwells. In Salema there is only one little tank infront of the dispensary with 3 pipes fitted around its three sides, but all of them are lying broken. I hope, my speech will bring in some good results. Regarding ringwell I shall further say that there is another ringwell in Sambhunath Choudhury para while this ringwell was going to be constructed, the people there requested with folded hands that if this ringwell is constructed underneath the tilla instead of on the tilla, water will be available and they will get drinking water. I also said about this. But it is doubtful whether there is a drop of water in the said ringwell during these days of rainy season even. Another ringwell has been constructed in the Haridas Deb Barma Choudhury Para, but its condition is the same. So, I shall say that while it is true that the ringwells are being constructed, but these do not stand people in good stead. Not only that, I am saying about my own village, Chief minister went there and called a meeting. S. D. O. and B. D. O. joined that meeting held near that tubewell. There is no other tubewell in the entire village, except the one in front of the school. Though 105 families of people live in that village no arrangement is made for drinking water supply there. If there would be constructed one tubewell either near the house of a Communist or of a Congress man, all could take water from this. It is not a question of party politics. So I shall ask why neither ringwell nor a tubewell has been provided in my village? Before my detention in the jail I requested B. D. O. to please arrange to provide a tubewell or ringwell so that people here do not suffer for want of drinking water during the Summer season.' Except Maharaicherra and the stream of Dhalai river there is no other source of water for them. I am not saying that the administraton have not done anything. But I shall say as to why there has been such wastage of money. So, I propose that the tubewells and the ringwells which have been out of order either be repaired or

provision be made to shift them and the tubewells and ringwells which are out of order be transferred to a place where water layer is available. Amounts of thousand of rupees have been allotted in the Budget, but no arrangement has been made to remove the difficulty in respect of drinking water. The people in the rural areas are suffering for nothing. Through Hon'ble Speaker I make this request to the House for taking necessary measure after making proper enquiry.

Mr. Speaker : Now 1 call on Sri Nishi Kanta Sakar.

Shri Nishi Kanta Sarker : Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I support the Budget as has been presented in the House. While supporting this, I say that they have spoken about the progress and backwardness in the field of medical and public health in Tripura. I am the son of Tripura. I am aware of the arrangements of medical and public health now-a-days in Tripura and that of the past. It is not known to me whether better arrangements for rendering medical treatment and keeping good health of the public have been made in any other place than that in our Tripura. They have said that there have not been established hospitals, there are no roads and ferries and so on. But it appears to me that they are saying about these in tribal areas only excluding that of the villages where there are no hospitals and dispensaries. But how hospitals and dispensaries may be established in those areas where there is no arrangement of communication facilities. How many doctors and compounders have we got ? We have to bring doctors and compounders from outside. Regarding all these, we have to depend absolutely on outside. But they have said that hospitals and dispensaries are not being opened. They have said about Raima Sarma. I know there are hospitals and dispensary and also doctors and the compounders. Only the dispensary houses were demolished by the gale. But the same have been erected later on. It appears that they are saying about the things of the past without having been there. They have said that the dispensary house in Raima Sharma has been shattered. But there has been opened dispensary and there is doctor also. However, some difficulties are faced there in respect of doctors and compounders

while some doctors and compounders are willing to go there, some others are not. Arrangement for medical treatment exists there for long ago and now hospital also has been opened there. Another thing they have said about the tribal areas. Arrangement has also been made for rendering treatment to the tribals and hospital has also been provided for them. Amount of expenditure, if any, is incurred by the tribals in connection with their journey to hospital for taking admission for treatment is reimbursed by the Govt. if they apply claiming the amount. About medicines they have complained that water is given instead of medicines, I do not know about this. It is the doctors only who know this. But all sorts of medicines are not stocked in the hospilals. Patent medicines, it appears, are not available in the hospitals. These have to be purchased from outside. It must be admitted by us all that there is dearth of doctors, because we have to bring doctors from outside. But they say that doctors, compounders, and nurses are not provided in the hospitals and dispensaries. I do not say that these persons can not be posted in tribal areas. They are saying that there is no arrangement for extending medical treatment to the tribals. It is they who go on saying in the tribal areas, "If you fall prey to disease, worship, promise an offering to exorcist and everything will be alright." Whereas they have made such propaganda, they again complain that there have not been extended necessary medical facilities. Then what will be done ? Another Member has said that in Salema on opening the A'mirah some broken bottles and phials are found lying there but there is no medicine. Sometime ago the dispensary house there was demolished by storm. As a result some glasses were broken. Now necessary medicines have been supplied there. Regarding ringwells, they have said that it is necessary to construct ringwells and that many ring-wells have gone out of order and these have not been repaired. It seems that they are not properly aware of the Rules and Regulations of the government. Tenders are invited for ringwells and tubewells, without this no contract is given. Those who are lowest tenderers get the tender. Besides this, it is complained, ringwells are lying

out of order but no repair is made. If the ringwells and tubewells go out of order, these are repaired by the Mistry. A Mistry has to go about 10/12 miles in an area to repair these. Since it is not possible for a Mistry to go about more than 10 miles every day, it takes even a month for arranging repair of the tubewells and ringwells in some places. Again there are such places where ringwells and tubewells can not be constructed. How can ringwells and tubewells be constructed in places like North Baramura, South Baramura and other big tillas ? So these have been constructed in the places where it was possible. All ringwells and tubewells can not be constructed in a day. With these I end my speech.

3. 45 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : Now I call on Shri Umesh Lal Singh to move.

Shri Umesh Lal Singh, Member : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I am speaking something in support of the Budget on Medical & Public Health as presented here. Many of the Hon'ble Members have dwelt at length on these two subjects. What we find in the different types of discussion is that from the opposition side it has been urged to open some dispensaries and Primary Health Centres in some new places. Those which have been opened in Tripura have been opened in the areas where these were considered necessary. Now if any new one is opened in some other place, it will be opened considering the environment of such area. This Budget envisages such provisions. There is no proposal from the other side in this regard. These (dispensaries & Primary Health Centres) will certainly be opened in those places, names of which have been mentioned by the opposition party, if the necessity in those areas so arises. It will not suffice if the dispensary is opened. It has already been complained of that there is nepotism in giving contracts of the works inconnection with construction of the same. I think, Hon'ble Members of the opposition are aware that tenders are invited before contracts are

given. Still if it is complained of nepotism then I must say that "In this country of ours whom we shall exclude? All are our relatives". These works are to be taken up after observing codel formalities. We can not execute these works, bringing men from Russia and China. There is a acute shortage of doctors and compounders in our territory. The Medical Colleges are being totally exhausted to make out doctors and great effort is being made towards that end. A dispensary can not be opened if dispensary houses are only constructed. Because without doctors a dispensary can not run by a layman. So we are to wait for doctors. Doctors can not be produced easily to meet up the demand. Doctors will not come if order is given like 'Aladin's lamp.' Medicines are rarely imported from foreign lands. Effort is taken to manage with the medicines made in India. Of course there is also limit to procure the medicines. We can not import medicines according to our requirement and sweet will. The medicines are distributed considering the arrangement of proper communication facilities here. There is a great difficulty regarding communications here. So if it is demanded to construct hospitals, it is not possible to take up execution of construction works of hospitals and dispensaries. As man's body is an abode of disease, men suffer from disease and afflictions. So it is natural that there may be attack of disease and it is imperative on our part to take effort to meet the demand as far as possible. Many of us have said about the arrangement of drinking water supply. Another thing is about the mobile unit, in speaking about which, I have to say that there is a mobile unit in every area and the doctor thereof wanders about to render treatment to the patients and if deemed necessary, carry the patient in his van. Roads have not been built in every area. Where there is jeepable road, there is such arrangement. It has heen said that in between the places from Sabroom to Dharmanagar, there is no dispensary in rural areas except in some markets. I have said before that dispensaries and Primary Health Centres have been established from the start in those areas where there is large population. In such places, there are only 40 dispensaries. But in our rural areas there are 113

dispensaries. All these are in villages. Except only Agartala, our all other sub-division towns are like villages. For drinking water we have tubewells. Since there is shortage of experts here, arrangement for supply of drinking water can not be made as soon as it is asked for.

Mr. Speaker: I would now call upon the mover of the main Motion. Hon'ble Minister to wind up the debate.

Shri Sachindra Lal Singh: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, in moving the Cut Motions some unreal things have been said. One thing as has been said is that this Budget envisages no provision for supply of medicines or construction of dispensary houses. But I shall say that there have been provided in the Budget a sum of Rs. 4,46,000/- for building, Rs. 2,70,000/- for diet and clothing etc. There are also provisions for equipment, furniture, medicines and surgical unit etc. So I am at a loss to account for as to how it is complained that provisions are not made. Then it has been complained that alchol is supplied. It is very dangerous. There may be dealing with politics but the doctors will prescribe medicines according to symptom of disease. It is not known to me that a doctor may supply medicines which rather aggravate the disease. So, to abuse in this way means a oblique hit on doctors. A doctor prescribes medicines after diagnosis. It is possible for those who do not care a doctor as such to make a adverse remark on experienced doctors. Again it has been complained that one delivery patient near Raimasarma died for want of treatment. To-day we take pride that only one patient has died in the Maternity Centres which we are running in Tripura. Methinks it is a got up matter. that patient died without giving birth. We don't know whether her body was examined. If the incident is true, I am very much afflicted for this. There are men in the multipurpose block to take care of all these things. I shall request that we should have conscience in this regard and then we shall be in a position to save the mothers. Another thing as complained of is that number of disdensary is very small. I must say in this regard that in every 4½ miles of areas in Tripura there is one dispensary. So I can

not say that the number of dispensary is indequate from that point of view. Dispensaries are opened according to plan programme. We provide dispensaries according to what has been envisaged in the plans and schemes. While speaking about another thing they have said that attention is not paid to their areas. But I must say that the first Primary health Centre which was opened in Tripura was that opened in Jirania. It is a fort for them. Then again it has been complained that medicines are not supplied. We have made provisions in the Budget for medicines. But programmes are made for hospitals, Malaria Eradication and Maternity centre keeping in view the amount of income and expenditure of Tripura. We must observe as to how many doctors we have been in a position to produce in Tripura and how many dispensaries, hospitals and Primary Health Centres are there. Many of the doctors we have here have to be brought particularly from West Bengal. It will not do if a hospital building is constructed. The doctors, nurses, compounders are also needed at the same time. Hospital must be equipped in proper way. Hospital is to be opened after arranging necessary furniture. equipments for the same. And it is due to generosity of Bengal that we have got all these doctors. We do not deny that we have the need. But in the field of public health we are not lagging behind other provinces. Here there was acute shortage of nurses. Now nurses traning centre has been opened and nurses are trained there We shall also consider whether arrangement may be made for compounders' training. So we are taking endeavours to expedite works according to plan target. Besides, we have got Homeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries also. So I shall request the Members present here to extend their support to the provisions as have been made in the Budget for Medical & Public Health. If we be able to utilise this money properly there will be a tremendous progress of our public health. Regarding Leprosy there is arrangement in V. M. Hospital so that Leprosy patients may be examined there. There is a habit in our society that so long as we shall not be confined to bed with disease we shall not approach doctors Society must be alert in this regard. As soon as any person is

attacked with this disease he must report to dispensary, because there is arrangement for treatment of this disease in every dispensary. India Government is not agreeable to chalk out any other plan for this. I, therefore, oppose all the cut motions and [re]quest the House to approve the Budget presented by me.

All cut motions were lost and motions on demands No. 15—Medical and No. 16 --Public Health were put to vote and passed.

Shri Sachindra Lal Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, irrigation is an allied subject with Agriculture and the Agriculture with the Animal Husbandry. So, this budget has been framed with full consideration and the allotment in this budget has been made with view to procuring the best technical personnels. With the increase of population in Tripura, the importance of Agriculture has tremendously increased and it can in no way be neglected. With that end in view, a few plan-schemes have been formulated and this budget has been framed with an eye to all these factors so that the production of crops can be increased by proper implementation of those plan-schemes. We had to import as much as 23 tonnes of food grains now. If these schemes are rightly implemented, if the irrigation be done properly, if we can reclaim the soil, then we can meet up the deficit to the full, and special stress has been given to that effect in this budget. It is a fact that the rate in which our population is increasing would have been a grave concern had we not been included in the biggest democratic structure in the world and it is for that we are able to try for the solution of such problems. You are aware that Tripura is a deficit area in respect of food. Since 1953 it has been increasing with the growth of population. We should divert our attention to increase the production in order to solve the food problem. Man has got natural attraction to the earth from the days of creation. The peasants are to be allotted with lands and for this, the middle man's right has been abolished by the help of Land Reforms Act, so that the peasants can be the owners of the soil. With that end in view, we have introduced the Land Reform Schemes, and along with

that arrangements for jhumia Rehabilitation have also been made. For, we have marked that the production in the Jhum Cultivation has diminished to-day. Not only in Tripura but in other countries also the production in Jhum Cultivation is waning instead of increasing. Not only so, but the fertility of the soil decreases and the power of holding water diminishes. This causes the errosion of soil to a great extent, and as a result the rivers and ditches are being filled up. Another problem is that all our rivers are flowing to Pakisthan. The water of our canal is flowing to Pakistan, the mouth of which is blocked there. It is to be excavated. Formerly it was maintained by the Tripura Government upto Akhaura. Now we are to negotiate with Pakisthan to do the same. Thus the ditches and canals are being filled up due to the errosion of soil.

On consideration to all these, specially to stop the errosion of soil in Tripura provision has been made in the budget. Soil testing laboratory has been established here. So, on these considerations, I think, you will all extend your support to this budget. This budget is an invaluable wealth to the people of Tripura and I hope, that the public will fully support this budget. The cattle is a wealth to the peasant. There are many schemes for the improvement of the cattle and for the protection of this wealth. There are Key Village Schemes, arragements have been made for the opening of dispensaries, breeding centres and one hospital. I am presenting this budget which has been framed keeping in view all these and hope that the House will support this budget in order to build up a stronger Tripura with the implementation of the plans.

Mr. Speaker : I will now call on Shri Aghore Deb Barma to participate in the debate.

Sri Aghore Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, Tripura is an agricultural country and dependant on agriculture ; so, special attention should have to be given to the increase of agricultural productions while framing the budget. If we scrutinise the estimates it will be found that the provision of Rs. 35,19,200/- made in the budget is not adequate for the agricultural work. The ruling party

in reply to our speeches refers to the Monarchy and wants to assert that to-day we have many things which were not before. This is quite shameful. How the Monarchy can be compared to the Democracy ? And if the Monarchy is referred to I will say that in bygone days the food grains produced here were quite surplus and even a portion could be exported. But now, we are to import thousand tonnes of rice from outside the territory or we are to die on starvation. The Central Government is granting money so that Tripura can be made self-sufficient. So, the budget should have been framed in such a way as to make Tripura quite self-sufficient. But here while participating in the discussion if they refer to the days of the Kings, then it is a different question. There is a provision of Rs. 52,000/- for reclaimation & development,Rs. 15,000/- for the construction of bunds and Rs. 56,500/- for maintenance of water areas, and these come up to a total of Rs. 1,23,500/-. My point is that more money should be allotted to the head which will help the production most. I want to point out that there are places in Tripura where there has been no reclaimation still now. If the lands at Takercherra and Burirjala are reclaimed, then thousands of maunds of rice can be produced and it would have been helpful towards making up the deficit. Rupees fifteen thousand has been provided for the construction of bunds. The Hon'ble Chief Minister said that there is shortage of agricultural lands in Tripura and Tillas and hills abound here ; but there are many chherras and rivers wherein bunds may be constructed and we may have much arable lands. There is a place called Subalsingh-kalachhera where a bund may be constructed and by which a large tract of land may be available. Lands are being spoiled in Tripura due to errosion of soil. As for example, I can name a village Latiachhara where most of the soil has been eaten away by the river. The fertility of the soil is also decreasing due to the errosion of soil. It will be quite unjustified to think that the provision made in the budget under head-Agriculture is enough to make up the deficit in respect of food. The provision under the head-Agriculture should be far increased in order to make our country self-sufficient in food. In respect of agricultural production more

stress has been given to the technical training than the peasants. I admit that attention should be given towards teachnical training but there is no direct contact between a technical expert and a peasant. The peasants are more experienced about the soil and if there be no direct contact between the experts and the peasants then the latter will not be benefited. Arragements should be made so that they can work in co-opperation with each other. Formerly the lands of Tripura were fertile but now though the quantity of land has increased, the fertility has diminished as a result the production is not increasing. A few years ago, the former Chief Commissioner Shri Pattyanayak had been to my village and asked me about it, whether I had any suggestion in that matter. I believe that the technical experts who come from outside are quite competant but there is no denying that the practical experience of the peasants is essential for the production of more crop. There have been arrangements of irrigation by constructing dams in the Punjab and other states and by these the production has increased and the peasants have been benefited. Formerly the peasants had to construct dams in between the low lands for the purpose of irrigating their agricultural lands. Another point is about the provisions for construction of dam round the Howrah and the Canal for controlling water. But I will say that water can not be controlled only by sweet will, it damands experince as well Slight rain creates grave alarm among the public for fear of the damage of the dam and due to apprehension of flood. I will request the ruling party to accept the plan of late Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur towards diverting the river Howrah and also the canal to save the people of Agartala from the anxiety of flood. When the Engineers went on investigation of the dam at Radhanagar which has been constructed at the cost of Rs. 30,000/-, the people of that locality raised objection against such construction. But the Engineers said that they were not to trouble their heads on that. But we can find the condition of that dam to-day. Hence, the plan of Maharaja in respect of the river Howrah and the Canal should be adopted and the people of Agartala and of the surroundings be protected from flood. While presenting this

constructive suggestion before the House though the Hon'ble Speaker, I conclude my speech.

Mr. Speaker : Now I will call on Shri Nishi Kanta Sarkar to participate in the debate.

Shri Nishi Kanta Sarkar : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the demands presented by our Hon'ble Minister-in-charge, Finance in respet of Agriculture and Veterinary Services. Tripura is lagging behind in Agriculture. Tripura was not a deficit state as the population was lesser then it is now. We are to judge whether we are actually lagging behind or advancing towards improvement. I welcome the attempts launched by our Finance Minister in this regard. The arrangements made in the budget for the provision of irrigation and dams are praiseworthy. It is not a fact that the peasants are not consulted in errecting the small dams and that there is no direct contact between the peasants and the Engineer. For, societies are formed by the peasants in different blocks in the villages and their opinions are considered in matters of works there. On different grounds we have found that there are arrangements of giving agricultural loans so that they can spend that amount for Agriculture through co-operative societies. Moreover, veterinary department has been opened for supplying improved species of bulls and cows to them. Improved varieties of seeds are also distributed to them. In this way attempts are being made for the improvement of agriculture. Specially, if we turn our eyes to the villages, we can realise all these. It is not possible to construct big dams in a day as has been referred to by the opposition. Controlling of the big chheras does not depend on our opinion as we are not technical experts. The works should have to be done according to the opinions of the Engineers. Attempts have been made for the improvement of agriculture in the like manner by errecting dams accross the Maharnichhera and the Gangachhera. I have firm beleif, the agricultural improvements can be made if works are done in this way. I conolude my speech while supporting the demand moved by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker : Now I will call on Shri Dinesh Deb Barma.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether I shall be able to express myself during the short span of time allotted to me, however, I shall try to do the same as far as practicable. We are all of the opinion that Tripura is chiefly an Agricultural country. Now, the point is that proper weight should be given on it keeping in view the actual condition of the peasants. The allotment made in the budget is not adequate. The farmers may be called the father of the country, for we live on the crop produced by them. But it will be a matter of great regret if we do not pay heed to the condition of their living. Is there any guarantee that the peasants would enjoy the fruit of their labour ? or can they earn money by selling the surplus produce ? Can this budget stand guarantee to that effect ? My point is,-what is the justification for misery in making provision under this head ? Has it been explained in this budget ? We find how the flood sweeps their crop every year, how the crop is damaged by the worms and insects. The other day the crop which was the last crop for the year was damaged by the flood. This was the resource for their whole year. There is no hope of producing further crop this year, so I will say that the provision made in the Budget for flood potection is quite inadequate in comparision to the requirements. Tripura cannot be saved by a few protection measures at places This budget has not been framed in such a way as to create enthusiasm to the peasants. There is no guarantee for the earning of the peasants by selling crops for the maintenance of their families. Attempts should be made for their improvement as a whole. There is no question of Nationality nor Religion here. There can be nothing more regretable or shamefull if we neglect it where the question of National Improvement is implicated. It has been said that the Jumia Rehabilitation has been made to a great extent. It is a fact, but what we find in the reality ? In Kulai area there is Atmaramchoudhuripara and two such other places where in 1951-52 a Jumia family was given Rs. 500/- in cash and 5 kanis of land at a time, but the Government will not be able to say where they were rehabilitated and

in what jungle ? (Another point about the Jumia rehabilitation is that it is essential to protect the forest products which brings the capital share towards revenue of Tripura. And in that consideration there is necessity of laws in that respect. But if by the force of law the Jumias are uprooted without proper rehabilitation, what will be the result ? On that consideration I will request that the forest Act should not be in force so long as we will be able to rehabilitate the Jumias. The law should not be enforced so long as we can reclaim soil for the tillers and can make proper arrangements for drainage and rehabilitation.) There is no denying that the landless peasants are awarded lands, but total rehabilitation has not been done. It is said that Scheduled Castes must be preferred; but what we have done for the landless ? I would request the Govt. for giving fullest opportunity to the landless families by giving them lands and facility to cultivate them for their economic rehabilitation. I would place my request through the Speaker.

We find that the peasants esteem their plough more than their lives, but we find that the very source of their livelihood is neglected. Negligible quantity of medicines and injections are supplied to the cattle from the Animal Husbandry Department. Only one centre has been opened in the whole Kamalpur Subdivision. In 1962, when fire broke out in Halahali Bazar, many cattle, goats were affected. Medicine was sent, but the people could not arrange for the treatment of their pets calling on the Veterinary Surgeon 5 or 6 times. For, the doctor was not willing to pay the visit without fees. It is for these that improvements are yet to be made in respect of Animal Husbandry Department. I think that the Government should pay more attention to the peasants so that they can keep their cattle safe and can keep more ploughs. So, I think it necessary to provide more money in the budget to save the peasants.

Mr. Speaker : I call on Shri Hlura Aung Mag to discuss.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag : Hon'ble Speaker, Sri, I have gone through the budget presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister and

found that in the demand on Agriculture, most of the sum has been allotted for the officers. Heavy amount has been kept towards pay of the officers while no arrangement has been made for the improvement of Agriculture, for the production of more crops in order to make Tripura prosperous. If we make our plan programme, provision in the budget are to be increased. Reclamation of soil and construction of dam are necessary. Dams are not constructed at places where food grains are damaged year after year due to flood. Every year we are to import food from outside the territory and a huge sum is going out every year for purchasing food grains. If this amount could be kept in Tripura we could utilise that sum towards improving condition of the pepole. We cried for increasing the production year after year, but it has been found from the month of Baisakh that the price of rice shoots up to Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/- per maund whether in rural areas or in the towns. This is a curse to us and to the Government as well. From the begining of the year we are to spend crores of rupees for importing rice, inspite of utilising that amount for the increase of production. Most of the money is being spent for the officers pay. On the other hand the endeavour taken for increase of production of crops will be revealed from the following example. There are some chheras in this state such as Kalachhera, Betagachhera which during the rains are overflooded and damages all crops produced there. As a result the peasants are to go on starving that year. If arrangements are made so that the water of these chheras does not spoil the crops of the peasants, then the peasants could be saved. There is a place named Govindamath where there is 40 to 50 drones of land in a plot, and no crop is produced there. Years after years these lands lie barren. Those lands are sheding tears looking at the administrative authorities of our democratic Government. There are so many lands in Tripura which if cultivated may produce thousands of maunds of rice every year. Near the junction of the river Muhuri and Laugang thousands of maunds of Aush and Aman crops are being damaged every year due to flood. Those who had gone there are aware that all the paddy fields are spoiled by flood on the northern side of the river Muhuri upto Laugang and

Betagachhera. Flood is creating havoc all over Tripura. If dams could be constructed at those places, then on slight expenditure thousands of maunds of rice could be produced and these productions would help us and help the Nation as well. We are shouting year after year, "Grow more food", but what is done actually? Where is more production? We find that the peasants are dying of starvation, but the Government is not taking any step. The Govt. have high ranked officers. They are not in want of officers, but when the flood comes we look to God and call Him to come to our help. We have also witnessed the condition of the jumias day after day. The jumias have been deprived of their cultivation due to ban on Jum. More than one lac of people were engaged in this trade but the Govt. have stopped their production. To-day they are living a cursed life. The Govt. however arranging for their rehabilitation and they are paid Rs. 300/- in place of Rs. 500/- further it is told that the second installment will not be paid unless the first installment is spent. They are facing great difficulties. They have been deprived of all sources of production. Production has been stopped on a large tract of land in Tripura. If this state of affairs go on, the production of Tripura will decrease every year. Further we are to look to the arrangements for protecting the cattle. The cattle wealth is being spoiled every year but neither dispensaries nor the hospitals are being opened to protrect these cattle. Dispensaries and Hospitals should have been opened in order to protect this wealth and provision in the budget should have been made accordingly For, if the bulls for the plough die, the peasant has to starve with his family that year. On all these considerations provisions of dispensaries and hospitals should have been made in the budget. I will request those who formulate the plans to keep their eyes to this side. Request from Jolaibari area was made a number of times for opening a dispensary there but not even a stockman centre was opened there. So, I will request the authorities to make arrangements to save the peasants and their cattle wealth and to frame the budget keeping in view to utilise the money allotted under head-Agriculture in growing more crops.

Mr. Speaker : I will now call on Shri Monoranjan Nath to take part in the discussion.

Shri Monoranjan Nath : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the demand moved by Hon'ble Finance Minister while opposing the cut motion presented by the opposition. For, the cut motion has no justification and hence can not be supported. We know that Tripura is a deficit area and it has been discussed before. The reason for this dificit is that the population has increased from 6 lacs to 12 lacs whereas the arable lands have not increased proportionately. The Government is reclaiming lands and arranging for irrigation where there is scarcity of water. Dams are being constructed where the crops are damaged due to flood. Pumping machines are being supplied to the cultivators. The Government is not at fault in these matters. So, I fully support the budget presented by our Hon'ble Finance Minister. Seed and manure are being supplied to the peasants from the Agriculture Deptt. for growing more crops. Tne opposition has referred here that Rs. 1,23,000/- has been allotted for the development of agriculture only, but I will say that he has not gone through the budget, or he would have found that Rs. 1,37,000/- only has been provided under one item-Cost of plantation. So, the justification raised by the opposition is not applicable here. The village level workers are imparting instructions to the peasants from village to village for tne development of agriculture. The opposition stated that Tripura has not been made self-sufficient after even long 15 years of independance. I will say that in China and Russia of which they are so proud, people are dying in lots for want of food in the Communist China every year. A few days ago they have entered into a pact with Australia for importing food grains. Lately, there has been a food crisis in Russia too and they are trying to import food grains from America. The Government is also trying their best to solve the food problem. Veterinary dispensaries are being opened for the treatment of the domestic pets and cattle. The breading bulls are also supplied in villages for improving the cattle-breed. Another point has been raised alleging for the allotment of huge sum for the pay of officers but officers are

necessary for the improvement of agriculture ; otherwise, who will instruct the villagers ? So, provisions for pay of officers, for their quarters etc. should have to be made in the budget. Hence the allotment made in the budget is quite justified and I conclude my speech while supporting the demand moved by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker : Now I call Shri Bulu Kuki to participate in the discussion.

Shri Bulu Kuki : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion presented before the House, I want to say that the estimates under the head—Agriculture as moved by the Hon'ble Finance Minister is quite inadequate in the face of requirement. None will deny that the interest of the peasants where they form 75% of the population, should be looked into. We should think of their protection and should give them assurance to that effect. But if we look into the details of this budget we find that the provision for food production and for the improvement of agriculture is quite meagre. In fact, our Hon'ble Finance Minister said in his budget speech that Tripura has a shortage of food grains to the extent of 23 thousand tonnes. We are to make up that deficiency. I cannot dream that the deficiency would be compensated by expending an amount of Rs. 75,19,200/-. If the money allotted under this head is properly spent, still I think it will fall short of the demand. Then how we will make up the deficiency next year ? Moreover there are places where the crops are damaged due to flood. Nothing have been done to help the peasants in those cases. In Howaibari under Khowai Sub-division if you go there, you will find on the way that there is a chhera named Tuchangrai at 25th mile post. If the water of that chhera is properly utilised, then two to three drones of land can be cultivated towards increase of food grains. The farmers of that locality had been praying to the Government for number of times but no action has yet been taken and no dam has been constructed as yet. The crops are being spoiled due to water If no attention is paid to it then how can we make up the shortage next year, I cannot dream of it. In Raitodai where the inhabitants are of

Kaipang community, the crops are damaged by the water of the river. If a sluice gate or dam be constructed there, then the water can be drained out and the crops are saved as well. The people of Katuachhera have tried for a bund for a long time but no action has been taken by the Govt. So, if attention is not diverted to the peasants, then the production of more crops is not possible. Manure is being distributed, but the peasants are to fight hard for their living, where they will get money to buy the manure. As a result they are to starve years after years. So, I will not hesitate to say that the present budget has not been framed to meet the requirements of the people rather quite inadequate.

5-24 P.M.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call on Shri Karunamoy Nath Chowdhury to move on discussion.

Shri Karunamoy Nath Chowdhury, Member : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, to-day I make speech in support of the main Budget as presented by the Chief Minister also the Finance Minister and I oppose the cut motions as have been moved by the other side. I have been struck with wonder at some talks of the opposition party. They have told some absolute falsehoods on the floor of the holy Vidhan Sabha. They have said that during the regime of Maharaja food grains would be exported outside. We do not know this. There was not so surplus of food grains during that time as could possibly be exported outside. It may be that a few maunds of jute which would not be of any use here would be exported. To-day, he himself knows that due to erosion of soil, the paddies as are produced by the Jumia cultivators are not upto their requirement. In another speech it has been said that Tripura has attained freedom after liberation of India. Now it is a curse of the congress rule that there is shortage of food staff. We do not know how he could say this. Agricultural School has been opened for the children of agriculturists of Tripura and we expected that a tribal leader would speak in praise of this. The opposition party has thrown cold water on us as we have not found anything as ought to have crept up in the criticism levelled by them.

For the area from Dharmanagar to Sabroom Schemes have been taken up as a result of which every places therein will be provided with irrigation facilities to some extent at least. This Budget envisages schemes regarding the different crops which will have to be grown in different areas. But they have not discussed anything about this. Many of our students have been sent outside for training as to how to control insecticide and to preserve improved types of seeds etc. But they have not said anything about it. So far as I know, the agriculturists are granted agriculture loan if the plough bulls die They have complained that people die of starvation here. But they have not cited any instance. There may be want of money among the people but none die for want of food. We are increasing the number of Veterinary Dispensary for treatment of cattle. Hon'ble officer Mr. A. K. Sen has been busily engaged with the plan of the Maharaja. So that this plan may be carried into effect. We know, Hon'ble Chief Minister has also paid special attention to this matter. I hope, our Government will make every effort, so that there may not be further flood at Agartala. I end my speech here supporting the Budget and opposing the cut motions.

Mr Speaker : I would now call on Shri Umesh Lal Singh to discuss.

Shri Umesh Lal Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I am speaking in support of the Budget as presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister on Agriculture & Capital outlay on schemes of agricultural iprovement and research. The provision made in the Budget for improvement of agriculture is not too meagre. This Budget envisages also provision for execution of works in better way in future. The arrangements that have been made for Irrigation, Animal Husbandry and Navigation call for admiration. So this Budget has been adapted for the time. Tripura will prosper no doubt, if these plans are properly implemented. Criticism has been launched by the Members of the opposition party that there has been severe loss of food staff during

the recent flood. It is a fact. But the measures which are said to have been made to control the flood appears not effective. I have noticed that a bund was erected through public efforts in Badhainagar in Belonia. Since these bunds were not built in scientific way their labours have been a wastage. Because of this bund, the rain water at first accumulated on the paddy fields and afterwards made way breaking this bund, as a result all crops there swept away with tremendous flow of water and this resulted into heavy loss. If nature is opposed any way then it comes to take revange with her tremendous force. No step was taken before for soil conservation and plantation of trees after Jumm cultivation and is also not taken at present. That is why it happens so. The bund erected for confining the rain water is not too strong to control flood. So, as soon as water flows come down, there is found grim face of flood and become the cause of miseries to people. In the discussions of the Members of the opposition party about the Howrah river and the Katakhal, it has been suggested to change the course of rivers by digging the Katakhal according to the plan as was chalked out during the regime of Maharaja. About this I shall say that the political situation during the regime of Maharaja was other than what has been at present. Howrah river has passed over to Pakistan. I therefore, support the two demands as have been presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister before us and now I take my seat.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call on Hon'ble Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta, Minister to speak.

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I like to speak something about the cut motion which they have moved on Agriculture and by which they have opposed. The Members of the opposition side have dwelt at length on this. However, one good sign has been noticed here that the Hon'ble Members have made appeal to pay attention so that the amount which has been alloted for Agriculture is properly utilised. At this it appears that a change has come in their minds. This ought to have been known as to what was the population of Tripura before and what has been now.

Because provisions in the Budget are made on the basis of population. If we analyse the census of Tripura we find that in 1951 there was a population of 6,37,000 whereas it has now been increased to 12,00,000. Particularly agriculturists have hailed here in large numbers. But the agricultural lands have not been increased according to population. You all know that. So it is to be analysed whether we can grow 15 maunds of paddy in the area where 10 maunds of paddy would grow We are also to analyse as to what sorts of crops grow in the lands of Tripura and how more crops may grow here as in other countries. Our agriculturists are in the dark as to how more crops are grown in other countries. For this we need some technical men. The officers who have been here have not come here only for earning money. We are to conduct research in order to ascertain as to how more crops can grow in our tillas and lunga lands. Now, if anyone observs, that we have no need for them ; we shall cultivate lands in the way as before and if in that case, we take recourse to our previous methods, then they will complain that bunds have broken down, lands have been submarged with water, but we do not take any step for their protection etc. For this, congress Government will be held responsible. It is because, all the officers who have been here, are sympathatic to us that they have come here. Otherwise, they could work in some better place affording better facilities for education of their children. So it is necessary to feel grateful to them. If any criticism is made regarding their comming here, then we must say that they (opposition party) do not like that agriculture be made to progress here. It is their mere saying If they would enquire in the Agriculture Department they could find as to how many chheras have been provided with bunds They have shown 21 schemes of which 11 have already been implemented and works for implementation of the rest will be taken up soon. Those who are willing to know about this may ascertain this from the Department. Officers do not always remain sitting at Agartala, so it is not proper to wait for them. If their representatives would remain present here then they would certainly say that they (opposition party) said all these things without enquiry. They can make

such speech because that will not stand in the way of their carrying votes. But those days are not far off when they will also revolt.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag Make them revolt, providing them with food.

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta : Infact, we are trying to feed them. For this, rice is being procured from outside. They could observe like this if they could arrange to grow 12 mds. rice in place of 10 mds Infact, we shall arrange to provide food. But whom shall we feed ? It is because, it is a democratic Government that all must be provided with food and even those who have been in a position to make speeches which go against the well-being of the country. It has been said about the rehabilitation of Jumia. Incidentally, many things have peeped up Hon'ble Members have said that there must not be aforestation. Again, they have demanded 'Give lands to the Jumias'. Now which do they want ? Experts have to be brought for Jumias' rehabilitation and everything must be done considering all aspects of the matter. I shall request the Hon'ble Members to deliver speeches in the Vidhan Sabha after going through the Budget and being in the know of different provisions made in the Budget.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : Posed to say something in opposition.

Mr. Speaker : I would again draw the attention of Hon'ble Member not to disturb.

I am afraid I shall not be able to give full quota to the Hon'ble Members.

Mr. Speaker : I now call on Hon'ble Shri Sachindra Lal Singh to speak.

Shri Sachindra Lal Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I am opposing the five cut motions which are moved on Animal Husbandry, Capital Investment, Irrigation, Agriculture and drainage. Hon'ble Members

have spoken about the recent flood. The Katakhal which was never flooded before has this time been innundated because there have been rainfall to the extent of about 7·5 inches per hour. This time flood was not due to any river being in spate. Waters of the Dhalai river, the Longtharai river rushed towards Kamalpur and caused flood. It happened so in Khowai also. If there be such excessive rainfall it must cause flood. Such excessive rainfull is unprecedented in Tripura. It is necessary to think of the condition if there be such rainfall. I have already said that there has been erosion of soil and reduction of the water conservation capacity of the trees. Without paying attention to the preservation of trees, we have only wasted the forest resources, as a result of which nature is taking revenge. Agriculture and Forest Department have now been engaged to properly utilise the natural resources and we have made plans for bringing 6330 acres of land under matured cultivation, 330 acres of land under irrigation and 3800, 3300 and 4000 thousand under other schemes. Thus we find that so many acres of land will be brought under cultivation this year. Schemes are to be chalked out properly so as to make necessary provision of funds in the Budget. It has been spoken in praise of the Maharaja that the rule of Maharaja was very good. Congress reign is a reign of villains. It is of course so to them who raised slogan 'Bring back Maharaja'. They were then living in 'Ram Rajya'. But they do not analyse that the population was then 4 lakhs whereas it has now been 12 lakhs. Then how many acres of land were there ? These lands have now been reclaimed. It is not that the people do not grow food but the population is increasing too rapidly to make up the shortage of food. We have to make a scheme for this. I hope, the experts who have come here have made the scheme keeping eye to all respects. We shall make our plans effective with their co-operation and build our Tripura self sufficient in food so that 23 thousand tons of food grains have not to be exported from outside. While discussing about Animal Husbandry it is found that there are 23 thousand live stocks, and 30 Vety. dispensaries through which treatment is being rendered to 25 thousand cattle. In Tripura practically there was

no veterinary department and as such there was no arrangement for treatment of cattle. But we have been able to make necessary arrangement. When the veterinary dispensaries were transferred to the then Territorial Council all of them were without proper personnels but we have arranged to train persons and there is now doctor posted in every vety. dispensary. There is a cattle disease called 'Rinderpest' which is very fatal for cattle. We have engaged vaccinators, stock supervisors, etc. to carry out the works for eradication of this disease. If they work properly this cattle disease will not break out as epidemic. There is a scheme for development of the country cows. In this way we can make our Tripura a developed centre in respect of cattle wealth. Then Sir, I oppose the cut motions and my demand be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Discussion of the cut motions are over. Now I shall dispose of the motions and the cut motions. First, I shall take the cut motions. Then the main motions one by one. The cut motion I shall take enblock. As many as of that opinion will please say 'Ayes' and as many as of contrary opinion will please say 'Noes'.

All the cut motions are lost. The House stands adjourned till 1 A. M. on Tuesday the 15th October, 1963.

Demand Nos. 17—Agriculture, 18—Animal Husbandry, 24—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial), 35—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research, 36—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) were put to vote and passed.